

HOME NEWS

Central and local government must operate in resource-planning, ministry's financial officer says

Christopher Warman

Central government must be able to restrain the growth of spending, Mr T. H. Caulcott, principal financial officer, of the Ministry of the Environment, said yesterday.

He made the statement in a rare public address for a civil servant, he said, in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, and emphasized the need for central and local government to co-operate in the planning of resources.

Mr Caulcott said that central government would be only a year in advance and central government was unwilling to say what resources it would make available for local government.

"Local authorities are now therefore subject to uncertainty in the amount of grant they are likely to receive from the two sources, the percentage rate of grant and an annually changing distribution, and the effects of an uncertainty rate of inflation are added as a final worry," he added.

Central government, he added, was not well informed about local authority practices.

Local government, he said, should have longer notice of the government grant, Mr Caulcott suggested.

"There would be advantages in developing a dialogue between central and local government about resource planning over the period

covered by the public expenditure survey. This would involve some degree of national corporate planning along with local authorities, which presents obvious difficulties of organization." He also hinted that there might be advantages in a greater use of block allocations.

Sir Peter Menzies, chairman of the Electricity Council, spoke of the growing need for a sustained effort to promote better public understanding of financial matters, and greater awareness of the importance to the community of financial objectivity. Although the influence of public opinion on matters of financial consequence was increasing, he said, communal ability to assess financial consequences is declining.

"In short, there is a widening gap between power and understanding that needs to be closed in the interests of all."

An example of the lack of public understanding was the country's inability to get to grips with the relationship of services to costs.

Professor Alan Williams, of York University, said that water charges might be three times what they are now by 1981, and for not much better service.

He suggested that such an increase might be avoided by imposing a fixed charge on domestic users based on the number of people in the household, allowing them a predetermined volume of free water.

of the 1602 and 2002 models to deliver higher power on cheap regular grade low-lead fuel.

Demand for its cars is so high that BMW is taking on about 1,200 extra workers. It hopes to produce a record 210,000 cars this year.



New small BMWs: To back up its successful 5 series of four-door models, BMW is to launch a new range of smaller, two-door cars, the 3 series, next month. They will be called the 316, 318 and 320 and will have engines developed from those

Civil servants' action may hinder dispersal

By Peter Hennessy

The Government's programme to disperse 31,000 civil servants from London to the regions over the next nine years may be seriously delayed by a decision of the Ministry of Defence Whitley Council staff side to withhold cooperation and withdrawal from discussions on the timing of the operation.

The Ministry has the largest number of civil servants affected by the programme. Under the latest provisional timetable, 11,000 officials will be transferred from its headquarters in London to 6,000 in Glasgow and 5,000 to Cardiff, beginning in 1979.

Sir John Wilson, second permanent secretary for administration at the Ministry, will be told today in a letter from Mr William Wright, chairman of the departmental staff side, that cooperation will be withdrawn until Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, provides assurances that only staff who volunteer will be dispersed, and that there will be no redundancies among staff in non-mobile grades who are not eligible for transfer.

Realistic estimates of the cost of the operation over a decade are being sought. The staff side is demanding a pledge that the defence budget (which the Government intends to reduce by £4,700m in the next 10 years) will be increased to cover the cost of dispersal. The staff side also maintains that the Government has yet to demonstrate that dismemberment of the Ministry of

Defence will enhance its efficiency.

Under the terms of the 1972 national staff agreement, all civil servants in the administrative and executive grades come under a mobility obligation and must accept transfer to any part of the country during the course of their careers. The Civil Service Department is unlikely to waive that obligation without a decision at ministerial level.

Senior civil servants, who are among the angriest at the Government's dispersal plans, are doubtful about the wisdom of transferring the ministry headquarters machinery to Glasgow and Cardiff in view of the Government's intention to devolve substantial powers to Scottish and Welsh assemblies which are expected to be established in 1977.

The cost of the operation at a time of economic difficulty is also thought to be unacceptably high. Tentative estimates indicate that the cost of dispersal for the Ministry of Defence alone could exceed £200m over 10 years.

The decision of the ministry staff side comes at a particularly sensitive stage of the operation. Principal establishment officers from the department concerned will be meeting the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment next month to reach final decisions on the locations and purchase of offices in several areas earmarked for dispersal.

TV company astonished by 'blackening' of series

By a Staff Reporter

Yorkshire Television yesterday described as incredible a decision by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians to "black" a series entitled *The World of Television*.

The first of the six-part series was shown last week, but the second, which examines Japanese television, did not appear on the network on Wednesday.

The company said the films were designed to reflect the state of television around the world, and reviews for the first programme indicated that the series would show the strength and vitality of British television compared with television abroad.

It seems a particular piece of irony that this accolade for British television should now be blacked by the television technicians' union and so denied to British viewers, it said.

The union believes that the production does not conform to union rules, and breaks manning agreements.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary, said only one British technician was used on the series, the others being recruited locally.

He did not think the rest of the series would be shown. The first programme had not been stopped because he had heard about the situation only a short time before transmission.

erilization made hurt ward

Legal Correspondent

A Sheffield girl aged 11 is at the centre of the case over whether she should be sterilized. She has been made ward of court.

Wardship summons were issued yesterday at the Sheffield District Registry by solicitors acting for Mrs Margaret, an educational psychologist involved in the case. She becomes a ward of court in an initial period of 21 days, arrangements are made for her to be heard in court before a High Court judge. The defendant in the case is the girl's mother, and it is also to be served Richard Gordon, the consultant paediatrician whose decision it was to perform the operation. It is likely that the solicitor will be appointed as guardian ad litem for the next few days, to look after the girl's interests.

Although the fact that the girl is now a ward does not actually mean that the operation is forbidden, in practice action will be taken at the court's permission.

gh Court judge en breath by police

re Borrell

Land Yard said yesterday Justice Cumming-Bruce, of the High Court of the Family Division, for the first time, was stopped by officers of the Metropolitan Police on Wednesday night and a breath test.

Officers stopped the car driven by Mr Justice Cumming-Bruce in Constitution Road, Hyde Park, where he was panned to Cannon Row station, where he was a police surgeon. After he was allowed to leave, and Yard said last night, never, as a matter of discussion the results of the test.

Justice Cumming-Bruce, hearing applications in the Family Division of the High Court in London yesterday, decided on whether legal proceedings should be taken after the results of the test have been analysed and a police officer has read reports relating to the incident.

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Condition proves the key Eastern carpet prices

aldine Norman

oom Correspondent

He yesterday attracted prices with a sale of Eastern carpets and textiles. A highly decorative silk rug, made in Herakle, made the top £8,085 (estimate £4,500 to £5,000).

It measures 4ft 3in by 11ft and was in excellent condition. It is highly important in the market.

ge (21ft by 9ft) and lovely, in rather worn Kurdish carpet in rich blue and red, made in 1920s (estimate £2,200-£2,500).

ompanion piece is in the Ottoman Museum, New York. The sale included many Persian, Turkish, and Indian carpets, some of the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A frag Turkish silk brocade with lemon silk outlined in a rose ground, 3ft 6in by 11ft, made 1750 (estimate £400).

The brocade was which makes the price very notable.

urkish velvet panel with a silk pattern in gold thread, 3ft 6in by 11ft, made 1750 (estimate £220-£250) to use. A slightly larger, Pers. tomb cover, with a flower on a marmosa field, made estimate £280 to £300) to use.

usual feature of the sale is presence of two antique rugs, one made 11,450 (estimate £500 to £600) and the other 1840 (estimate £350 to £400) to use. A longol saddle rug, with embroidery on an ivory

In brief

EEC voting in White Paper

Sir Philip Allen, chief counsel, of the EEC, yesterday said the EEC referendum, has had the certified figures of the voting published as a White Paper by the Home Secretary.

He records the valid votes, the rejected votes and the number returned in each of the 69 counties and regions.

Chamberlain papers

The papers of Neville Chamberlain, deposited in Birmingham University Library by his family, will be made available to all accredited research workers from next month. Hitherto access has been restricted to official biographers.

Park tolls hint

Tolls may have to be introduced on some roads in national parks because of heavy traffic, Mr J. A. Davidson, of Cheshire council, told a conference of the Institution of Municipal Engineers at Scarborough yesterday.

Liverpool MP fined

Mr Robert Parry, Labour MP for Liverpool, Scotland, Exchange, was fined £200 at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday for failing to provide specimens for analysis. His driving licence was endorsed.

File on protests

A file on farmers' demonstrations at Ty Croes, Gwynedd, last autumn, has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions by the British Transport Police.

Rail crash inquiry

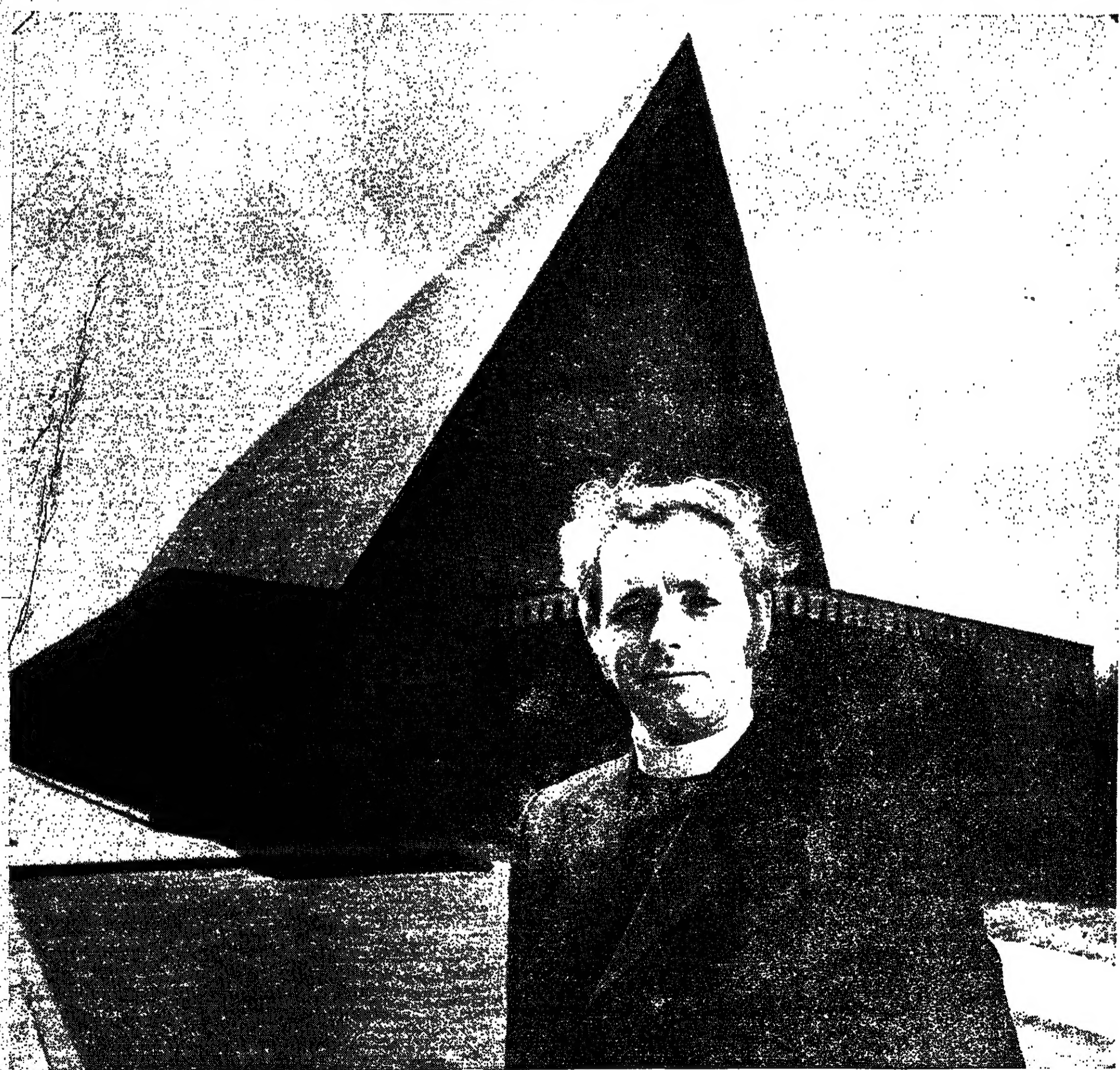
A public inquiry into the train crash at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, last Friday, will be held at the North Staffordshire Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, next Friday.

Chapel wall collapses

A wall of the 160-year-old Methodist Chapel at Cheltenham, near Tiverton, Devon, collapsed on to pews yesterday. The hot weather dried out the wall and caused movement.

Correction

In a Special Report, 150 Years of Railways, on June 9 a photograph captioned as being the advanced passenger train in fact the high speed diesel train.



How to make a virtue of necessity

Everyone knows there's an energy crisis. It's a fact of life.

But everyone has to use fuel. It's a necessity of life.

How to make a virtue of necessity?

Make sure you use the right fuel for the job. And that you use it efficiently.

Gas is the right fuel for many jobs.

Because it's more efficient, economical

and controllable. That's why it heats the Reverend Parry's new Methodist church of St. George's at Telford.

And that's why it's used in heating so many other public places - from hotels to hypermarkets, from libraries to laboratories, from bus depots to swimming baths.

Among the virtues of gas that

make it so attractive for a multitude of uses are that if you use it efficiently you're helping Britain and helping yourself: helping Britain's balance of payments by saving unnecessary imports of oil. And helping yourself because your fuel bills will be more reasonable. Virtue is its own reward.

NATURAL GAS TOO GOOD TO WASTE



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Our Vital Industry

HOME NEWS

Bomb-trial witness says he harboured Kenneth Littlejohn after jail break

From John Chartres
Lancaster

A prosecution witness at the Birmingham bomb trial in Lancaster admitted yesterday that he had harboured Kenneth Littlejohn, the self-styled "spy" between the night of the attacks on the city centre on November 21 and his arrest early in December.

Mr Thomas Watt, of Alum Rock, Birmingham, gave evidence of having been shown a sketch of how to make a bomb by one of the six men accused of murdering 21 people in the Mulberry Bush and Tavern in the Town explosion.

Mr Watt, who said he worked in the same factory as two of the defendants, John Walker and Noel McKenny, said Mr Walker had shown him a sketch of a bomb mechanism using a clock or a watch with a timing device.

During cross-examination by Mr Michael Underhill, QC, who is representing Mr Walker and Mr McKenny, Mr Watt admitted harbouring Kenneth Littlejohn.

He was advised by Mr Justice Bridge that he need not answer further questions if he thought he would incriminate himself but Mr Watt went on to say that he had known the Littlejohn family for many years and had sheltered him while he was being sought by the British and Irish police after his escape from prison in Dublin. He took him into his home on the night of the Birmingham bombings.

He said he had reported Mr Walker's bomb sketch to the police, who had asked him to keep an eye on Mr Walker.

Mr Walker's next-door neighbour in Enderby Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham, Mrs Beatrice Wicket, described how about nine weeks before the

November bombings she was awakened by a noise in the night and saw Mr Walker and three other men get out of a car. They carried two plastic bags, which seemed to be heavy as though they were filled with sand or plaster, and a cardboard box into Mr Walker's house.

Her son, Mr Paul Wicket, said that when he was in the house alone last summer he saw Mr Walker and two other men carrying large blue plastic bags from the boot of a car into the house. During last year there had been a number of explosions in the Birmingham area and Mr Walker always seemed to disappear after each of them.

Another acquaintance of the accused men called to give evidence by the prosecution said he was in the College Arms public house in Kingstanding when Michael Sheehan, who is accused of conspiracy and pos-

sessing explosives, came in carrying a cardboard box. He joined Mr Walker at a table, opened the box and took out an alarm clock. Mr Michael Bourke said: "Mr Walker wound it up, listened to it, held it to his ear for a few seconds, and said while laughing: 'Isn't that a beautiful tick'."

The six men accused of murder are: Hugh Callaghan, aged 44, unemployed, Patrick Hill, aged 30, unemployed, Robert Hunter, aged 29, unemployed, Noel McKenny, aged 31, millwright's mate, William Power, aged 29, unemployed, John Walker, aged 40, crane driver. Three others are accused of conspiracy to cause explosions. They are: James Kelly, aged 32, Michael Sheehan, aged 47, and Michael Murray, aged 38. Mr Sheehan and Mr Kelly are further charged with possessing explosives.

The trial continues today.

Embassy aid for Pakistanis to set up own school

By Peter Evans

The Pakistan Embassy is seeking land in Bradford to provide a school for Muslims. Dr S. M. Zaman, education councillor, told me that the intention was for the community to pay for the school. A second may be provided later, possibly in Birmingham.

The plan to set up the schools is the result of a long-standing demand from Pakistani parents in Britain and a promise of help from Mr

Abdul Pirzada, Pakistan Minister of Education, made in January, while on a visit to Britain.

Many Pakistanis do not like their daughters attending mixed schools. They feel it is against their social customs and religious beliefs, which stipulate that believing men and women who have reached the age of puberty should guard their modesty. Girls are not allowed to enter the free society of males.

A report published yesterday by the Union of Muslim Organizations of United Kingdom and Eire says: "No Muslim girl ought to go to a mixed secondary school." It is to be sent to Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, seeking support for the plan by the Pakistan Government to set up schools.

The moves by Pakistanis will be seen by some educationists as a curb to enthusiasm for

integration. There is a strong desire within each immigrant group to cling to its identity.

But immigrants would reply that they would not prevent them from participating in the wider community. Rather would it give them greater confidence to do so. There are signs that, as young Asians break away from their communities and seek greater freedom, which some would call permissiveness, conflict may result within families.

The Order of St John installs its leader

By Philip Howard

The Duke of Gloucester was installed as Grand Prior of the Order of St John yesterday with ceremonial of the time of the crusades. But, paradoxically, the Grand Prior's office still has an extremely practical contemporary charitable purpose.

The order was founded in the eleventh century in Jerusalem as a hospital to help poor and sick Christian pilgrims. Alone of the great orders of chivalry of the Middle Ages, it still does approximately the job for which it was formed.

That is probably as well, since the violent and sometimes antisocial activity of the other orders would be less welcome today than in the St John Ambulance Brigade.

The most venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem runs the great ophthalmic hospital at Jerusalem, designed as a consulting hospital for the whole of the Middle East, and organizes first aid and nursing services throughout the world. Its eight-pointed white cross, once a Crusader emblem, is now a familiar badge at all disasters, great sporting occasions, and wherever the modern descendants of the knights may be needed.

Yesterday's ceremony would have gratified the most ardent medievalist or spectacular television producer. A procession of more than a hundred knights and dames of the order, with cross, sword and banner-bearers, and dignitaries with such antique titles as the Bailiff of Egle and the Lieutenant of the Commandery of Arles, took part in the ceremony.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Alice, Princess of Wales, were present.



The Duke of Gloucester, second in the procession

swelter, they were wearing white but bathing suits under their heavy, high-necked mantles.

With elaborate oaths and liturgies the Archbishop of Canterbury installed the new Grand Prior in his chair of dignity in the Grand Priory Church of St John. The cross of the order, a magnificent example of Italian Renaissance repousse work, first used by Grand Prior Robert, was carried in.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, and Princess Alice, Princess of Wales, were present.

Countess of Arundel, watched the duke as the archbishop admonished him. "Remember that to whom much is given, of him shall much be required."

The Duke was handed his prodigious, two-handed sword emblem of his temporal jurisdiction. In his turn, he invested his wife as a Dame of Justice in the order and five new knights grand cross.

Then the trumpets sounded one last time, and the great, gaudy crocodile wound through Clerkenwell to St John's Gate, looking like extras in a Technicolor epic.

Councillor 'did not know cheque was firm's'

A councillor told Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday that he opened a bank account with a cheque from public relations officer of building company working in his council's area, while noting that the cheque was from the firm. He said a cheque was handed to him by the bank manager, for endorsement by the bank manager.

Thomas Gerrard Herron, 40, of Sunnyside, near the head, has denied corruptly receiving £500 from Cyril Albert King of Walsingham Close, Epsom, Surrey, formerly managing director of Carlton Contractors Ltd, Epsom, Surrey.

Mr Herron has denied the money. Herron, former housing committee chairman of Walsingham Council and now a member of Gateshead Council, said he had a close friendship with Mr Maurice Byrnes, a public relations officer for Carlton Contractors and a former member of Pontefract.

Mr Byrnes had invited him to go with him to a religious ceremony in East Berlin but said he could not afford to. "I received a telephone call from him to meet him in Newcastle and when I got there, he had an appointment with a bank manager and was going to open an account for me."

Mr Herron said that if he knew the cheque was from Carlton Contractors he would have realized that it was a bribe and taken it to the police. The trial continues today.

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Birth control in China for equality

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Birth control in China is used as a means to achieve equality for women, Dr Graham Leung, adviser on education to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said in London yesterday. Women in China are encouraged to marry late, limit their family size, and space their children, he said.

Ninety to 95 per cent of fertile women work full time and receive equal pay with men. They get 56 days maternity leave, and are encouraged to have children at four-year intervals.

One of the main motivations for birth control in China was for women to achieve complete equality with men, Dr Leonard said.

"No one claims that equality has yet been achieved, but all that I insist on is that this is the ultimate goal of both sexes in China", he added.

He was speaking at a lecture at the Family Planning Association, after his return from China. His talk was one of a series being organized by the association to mark International Women's Year.

Dr Leonard accepted that birth control education was not fully effective. Community birth planning committees, devised with women when they would like to have babies over a period of 10 years, and quotas were allocated accordingly. But in two areas visited by Dr Leonard, at least one woman in 10 disregarded planning despite all pressures, and had babies "out of turn".

Setback to campaign for Anglican woman priests

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

The campaign for the ordination of women to the Anglican priesthood has received a severe setback from the Church of England's top committee, the standing committee of the General Synod, which is to recommend no further action at present.

It remains to be seen whether the synod will follow that advice in next month's debate, but the standing committee has in the past proved a pretty accurate barometer. The standing committee is reacting in the light of the clear division and the absence of overwhelming support. A substantial majority of dioceses "no fundamental objections" to ordination, but fewer than half favour removal of legal barriers.

The most likely calculation of the General Synod's own conclusions would have it siding with the majority on the question of principle, but accepting the standing committee's advice to leave it at that.

As a result of a previous debate of the General Synod after requests from the 1968 Lambeth Conference and the 1971 Anglican Consultative Council, each of the Church of England's 43 dioceses was asked to consider the matter. Many dioceses held debates not only at diocesan synod level but in deanery synods and parochial church councils, and the issue proved one of the most controversial for years.

Each diocesan synod was asked whether it had fundamental objections, and if not whether it wanted the removal of barriers. Some time ago (The Times, March 18) it appeared that the first proposition would have the support of a good majority of diocesan synods, but that they would be about equally divided on the second.

The Welsh and Scottish branches of the Anglican Communion have agreed in principle but decided that further action would be "inexpedient" at present. Central Africa, the South Pacific, Ceylon, and Singapore have decided not to proceed with the question. The rest of the Anglican Communion is in various states of indecision.

The Anglican Consultative Council, the consultative body of the international Anglican Communion, is to consider the matter further next year.

Talks stop plan for protest at Wimbledon

By a Staff Reporter

Anti-apartheid campaigners agreed yesterday to call their planned demonstration against the Wimbledon tournament after general assurances from Howell, Minister of Sport, that he would not question of sporting with South Africa.

The campaigners, from All Races Tours (Start), Mr Peter Hain, president, Young Liberals, and of the Anti-Apartheid movement, wanted South African officials to Wimbledon refused work permits if they were professionals, or entry if amateurs.

Mr Hain said after the minute meeting yesterday that Foreign Office had replied to the request. He was clear that Mr Howell, who had been to him to link links between non-racist clubs in South Africa Britain.

Universities' errors

In a personal retrospect in Times Higher Education 11 ment today, Joel Hurstfield the question: "What went with the universities?"

An investigation into the that left worthless degrees a review by Dorothy Wedd of A. B. Addison's was inadequate.

Milk and meat producers seek better return

Higher prices were needed to maintain milk and sausage supplies, industry leaders said yesterday.

Mr Wallace Day, challenger in the forthcoming election as a seat on the Milk Marketing Board, said in London: "Producers must have at least another 7p a gallon for milk. I suggest another 4p for the summer months and 10p for the winter."

Mr H. M. Newton-Clare, chairman of the Meat Manufacturers' Association, said in London: "The Government recognizes that the food industry is on its knees and that if something is not done quickly we shall not be able to feed this country in 10 years' time."

Home-killed lamb cheaper this weekend

Home-killed lamb should be as much as 3p a pound cheaper this weekend than last, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday.

But there were few other reductions, and the persistent hot weather has pushed the prices of salad vegetables sharply upwards.

From my information in the past week in London and the province area of Worcestershire the average price of one English strawberry is between 21p and 3p, or between 50p and 51 a pound.

Growers of soft fruit and salad vegetables who suffered from rain and cold soil in April have to contend now with heat and lack of moisture. Wholesalers in London reported yesterday that round lettuce were fetching 18p each in shops while the cos and Webb's Wonder varieties were as high as 25p.

Tomatoes have also increased

to 9p a quarter, and some varieties, although small, are available at 35p to 40p a pound.

Potatoes from the Channel Islands have fallen slightly in the week to 12p to 18p a pound.

Many supermarkets are 5p butter, all imported, for 1.15p for a half-pound packet. It is cheaper than some of the expensive types of margarine home-produced butter.

Frank offers far better than vegetables this weekend.ample supplies of citrus fruit and a good choice of other fruits. There are plenty of 5p apricots at 18p to 22p a pound. Cherries cost 30p a pound. Rhubarb is still 6p a pound. A slight price rise. Louise Davies, the Government food price consultant, reckons a three-quarter pound sweet rhubarb stewed with slice lemon, served cold.

Fresh pineapples are at 25p each for small example market stalls.

Food prices

As prices so this few shops are offering them for less than 30p a pound while many will charge 40p or more this weekend. Spring onions have risen by 2p or 3p to about 12p a bunch, and celery, carrots and cauliflower remain extremely expensive.

What, then, should the lover of fresh food buy? Some sea fish has become cheaper, with cod falling below 50p a pound in some shops, and haddock to less than 60p. Crabs are improving as the summer advances, and those on offer at 77p or 85p a pound are rather larger than those sold at the same prices a few weeks ago.

Blackberries remain cheap at 6p

Hugh Clayton

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As prices so this few shops are offering them for less than 30p a pound while many will charge 40p or more this weekend. Spring onions have risen by 2p or 3p to about 12p a bunch, and celery, carrots and cauliflower remain extremely expensive.

What, then, should the lover of fresh food buy? Some sea fish has become cheaper, with cod falling below 50p a pound in some shops, and haddock to less than 60p. Crabs are improving as the summer advances, and those on offer at 77p or 85p a pound are rather larger than those sold at the same prices a few weeks ago.

Blackberries remain cheap at 6p

Home-killed lamb cheaper this weekend

Home-killed lamb should be as much as 3p a pound cheaper this weekend than last, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday.

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WEST EUROPE

Botswana says EEC levy spells disaster for its cattle farmers

on Michael Hornsby
June 12
Some 80 per cent of the cattle of Botswana will be deprived of their livelihood in the next few weeks unless the European Economic Community suspends its present levy on the import of beef into Britain, Dr G. K. T. Chiepe, Botswana Minister for Commerce and Industry, told a press conference in Brussels today.

In the strongest attack so far on the operation of the Lomé Convention, which was signed in February by the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, he said that a levy, averaging about 20 (544) a ton, had taken away 46 per cent of Botswana's earnings from sales of beef to Britain.

Botswana exported to Britain the full quota of beef allocated for 1975 under the Lomé Convention, but payments would amount to more than \$18m, Dr Chiepe said. The British market accounted for 64 per cent of Botswana's total exports. A levy would mean a decline of 56 per cent in the income of the country's cattle farmers. The problem was exacerbated, he said, because in some cases the levy had to be paid four weeks before receipt of the sales proceeds. This meant that the Botswana Government was having to borrow money to pay the levy.

"It is now a matter of days before the Botswana Meat Commission [which buys meat from the farmers] can start to pay the levy," he said. "It will have to tell the producers, 'We cannot buy your cattle any more'."

So far, proposals by EEC officials for alleviating the problem, such as reducing the amount of the levy for certain cuts of meat, had "only scratched the surface," Dr Chiepe said. "Nothing less than a complete removal of a very substantial reduction of the levy would suffice."

Under the Lomé agreement, Botswana, Madagascar, Swaziland and Kenya were allowed to export beef duty-free to the EEC, but a variable levy designed to bridge the gap between EEC and world prices remained payable in full. Botswana also sought access to a special fund for offsetting the adverse effect of price fluctuations on developing countries' export earnings.

Lisbon makes UN history

on Jose Serebrenik
June 12
The United Nations Committee of 24 meeting in Lisbon today is the first to be held in Europe. The inaugural sessions were held under the presidency of General Goncalves, the Portuguese Prime Minister.

General Goncalves spoke of the role of the United Nations in the African and Asian regions, and said that solutions to both countries' difficulties were to be found only in "the effective application of the principle of self-determined independence" approved in the United Nations Declaration of 1960.

During further sessions, the committee will discuss the Spanish Sahara, New Guinea, Gibraltar and French Somaliland.

The latest move in Portugal's own decolonization process has been the signing of a pact of friendship and cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, the first of Portugal's former colonies to gain independence. The pact was signed in Lisbon yesterday by Senhor Aristides Pereira, the secretary-general of the former Guinea-Bissau independence movement, PAIGC, and President Costa Gomes.

Two million immigrants are putting a heavy strain on union acceptance of heavy unemployment

Germany's dilemma over 'guestworkers'

on Dan van der Vast
June 12
The Bonn Cabinet has decided what a Government spokesman later described as a "stocktaking" of the situation of foreign workers in West Germany.

His was not, he added, being prompted, to be so as meaning that a new wave of "damocles" had hung over the heads of the country's foreign labour force of more than two million.

The Cabinet devoted most of its time at today's weekly meeting to foreign workers. It is a subject which has not been discussed for some time, but which has been a constant reminder to the Government.

Our months ago, state secretary for Civil Service (I) from five ministries were formed into a committee to make a preliminary report on the subject to the Cabinet within a month.

The review ordered today is like being caught in a rough and can be expected to lead to some kind of action, he said, when the report is presented to the Government, especially if West Germany, as seems likely, has still to overcome the present situation.

Last month there were rumours of discontent from the union federation (DGB) in its triennial "Parliament of our" congress in Hamburg at the continued presence of two million foreign workers when more than a million West Germans were out of work, and nearly another million on short time.

This kind of complaint is something that the German Government like the present administration of Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, can hardly afford to ignore, especially when Herr Schmidt himself promised cheerfully to the West German economy would be "over the hump by early summer". So far from that being the case, all the economic omens portend a further deterioration, especially in unemployment, for the summer.

The Cabinet today also decided to push for discussions within the European Community on the problem of foreign workers to achieve a common policy. West Germany still has by far the greatest number, in both absolute and percentage terms, of foreigners among its labour force compared with the rest of the Nine.

Meanwhile, the spokesman said, there would be no change in the policy of non-discrimination towards foreign workers, though the block on recruitment of labour from outside the EEC, imposed in November 1973 at the peak of the oil crisis, would remain in force.

The most recent headcount of foreigners in West Germany was 2,350,000, alien workers. Of these, as many as 300,000 could have returned home since it is estimated. This is something, the new

Majority of Spaniards 'anxious for change'

From Harry Debeaux
Madrid, June 12
Most Spaniards feel that Prince Juan Carlos is ready to take over from General Franco, Spain's leading weekly magazine reported today. It announced also that police took 17 interviews into custody for conducting the survey which revealed this attitude.

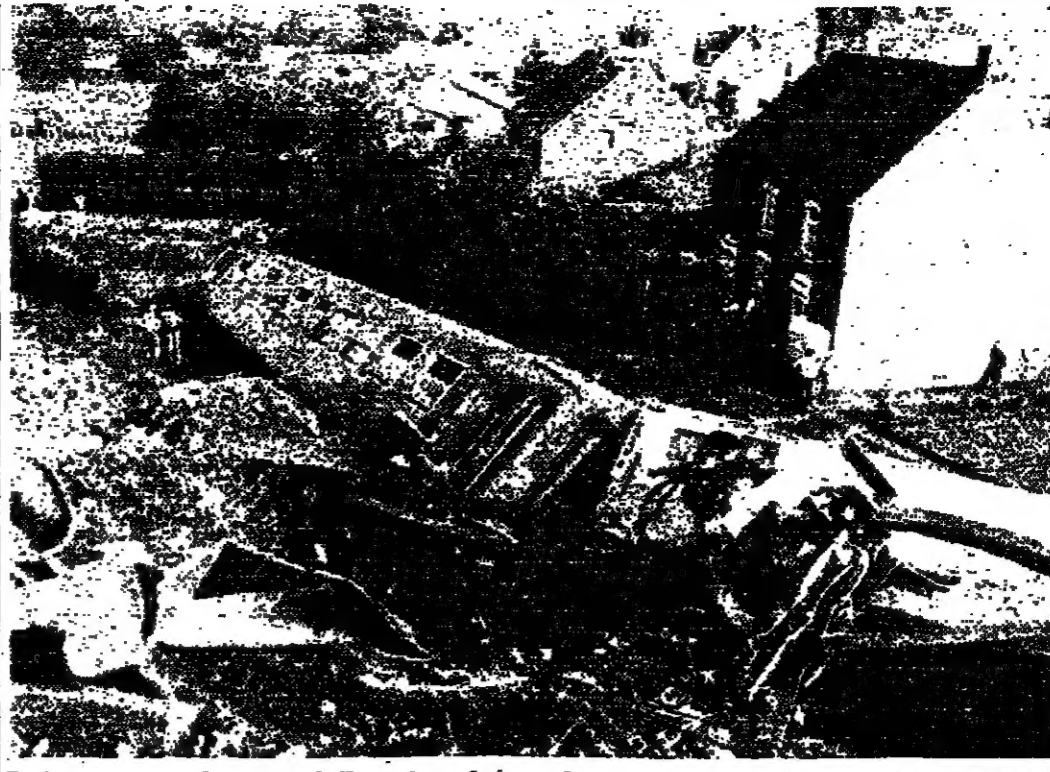
The magazine, *Comio-16*, a frequent target of fines and temporary closure orders issued by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, published the results of the public opinion poll in its latest issue. Of the 1,348 people questioned in 90 towns, 61 per cent thought that the prince was ready to become chief of state, 13 per cent said he was not, and 27 per cent did not express an opinion.

The poll also showed that a majority of Spaniards (51 per cent) are in favour of his carrying out liberal reforms. But those who dared to express an opinion about whether the prince would carry them out were almost equally divided: 31 per cent said yes; 30 per cent no.

Moreover, 54 per cent said they were in favour of holding a referendum about Spain's "fundamental laws", which guarantee the prince the vacant throne.

"Given the exaggerated discretion which has surrounded the public figure of the Prince of Spain, and his negligible or non-existent intervention in public affairs", a leading article said, "this opinion of the Spanish people is surprising and very significant."

Publication of the poll results came two days after Señor Pio Cabanillas, the former Minister of Information and Tourism, called on the 82-year-old dictator to resign and set a date for the prince's coronation. On Wednesday night, the Count of Motrico, once one of General Franco's most trusted and distinguished ambassadors, repeated the same suggestion.



Paris express crashes: Wrecked coaches of the after jumping the rails yesterday. Seventy-six Amsterdam-Paris train lie scattered at the people were injured, two of them seriously, in the station of Ghlin, near the Belgian town of Mons.

Spain 'will not fight over colony'

Madrid, June 12.—Spain has told Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations, that it would not go to war over Spanish Sahara, but would withdraw from the colony as soon as possible, according to highly placed sources.

Dr Waldheim arrived here from Rabat yesterday on the last leg of a tour of four countries interested in the phosphate-rich territory. He called on General Franco and conferred with Spanish officials.

Dr Waldheim told the officials that Algeria and Mauritania had agreed to a Spanish initiative to hold four-power talks on the future of Spanish Sahara, but Morocco opposed Algeria's presence at the conference table.

Spanish officials told Dr Waldheim that Spain wanted to leave the desert colony as soon as possible after ensuring a peaceful future, in accordance with the wishes of its people, the sources added.

It could be either an independent state or part of Morocco or Mauritania, the two countries which claim the territory.

The sources said Spain made clear to Dr Waldheim its view that the colony was not worth a single drop of Spanish blood. Spain's phosphate earnings from the territory were eaten up by the cost of maintaining troops there.

Spain feared it would be caught in a crossfire between Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria.

Algeria has not formally claimed Spanish Sahara but it backs a leftist freedom movement, called the "Frente Polisario", which opposes the Moroccan and Mauritanian claims, as well as the Spanish presence.

According to the sources, Spain was now confident that the Spanish position had been fully explained to and understood by Dr Waldheim.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes: Spain undertook last year to hold a referendum in the colony by last May, but Morocco's subsequent request for a ruling on the matter by the World Court in The Hague caused the referendum to be postponed.

General Franco's Government has repeatedly stated its determination to grant independence to the sparsely populated territory, which is about half the size of continental Spain itself. Morocco, however, insists that the Spanish "overseas province" should become a part of Morocco.

Recent armed clashes, including the capture by guerrillas of Spanish soldiers and the capture by Spanish troops of Moroccan soldiers, have heightened the tension in the area.

Rome editor sentenced to two years' jail

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 12
The sentencing of Signor Renato Ghiotto, former editor of the weekly *Il Mondo*, to two years' imprisonment for printing a secret dispatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, brought strong protests in Italy today.

The dispatch from the Italian Embassy in Lisbon was dated October 4, 1974, over the signature of the Ambassador, Signor Girolamo Messeri, who has since been transferred. His attitude to the changes in Portugal were described in *Il Mondo's* headline introducing the report as "incredible". Signor Messeri is often described as having a reactionary outlook.

Signor Mariano Rumor, the Foreign Minister, protested against the publication, and Signor Messeri took legal action.

In a Rome court last night, Signor Ghiotto was found guilty on three counts: Defamation, acquiring information which concerned the security of the state, and publishing it. He said in his own defence that the word "incredible" did not constitute defamation, that he had not sought the report which reached his office anonymously through the post, and that he was not aware of its highly confidential character.

The Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* today described the sentencing as "part of an offensive in motion against those organs of the press not inclined to limit themselves in official sources".

Meanwhile, Signor Ghiotto remains free pending appeal.

Seals remain on the doors of 'Republica'

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, June 12
The offices of the suspended newspaper *República* were closed today as expected. The newspaper was closed down three weeks ago after a deadlock dispute between the editorial staff and the printers.

Last weekend, members of the editorial staff announced that the home security force, Copcon, which had put the seals on the door, had been asked to remove them this afternoon. The Revolutionary Council had given its approval some days before after considering *República's* case.

All was set for the unsealing at 3 pm today, but Copcon issued a communique stating: "The unsealing of *República's* offices was publicly announced for June 12. Copcon informs that this act is scheduled for Monday, June 16."

The communique gave no reason for the delay, but private sources said it was because the security force was unable to spare enough men

Confidence vote ends Belgian coalition crisis

Brussels, June 12.—The Belgian Government today survived a parliamentary vote of confidence over the Cabinet's decision to equip the Air Force with American F16 fighters instead of the French F1 Mirage.

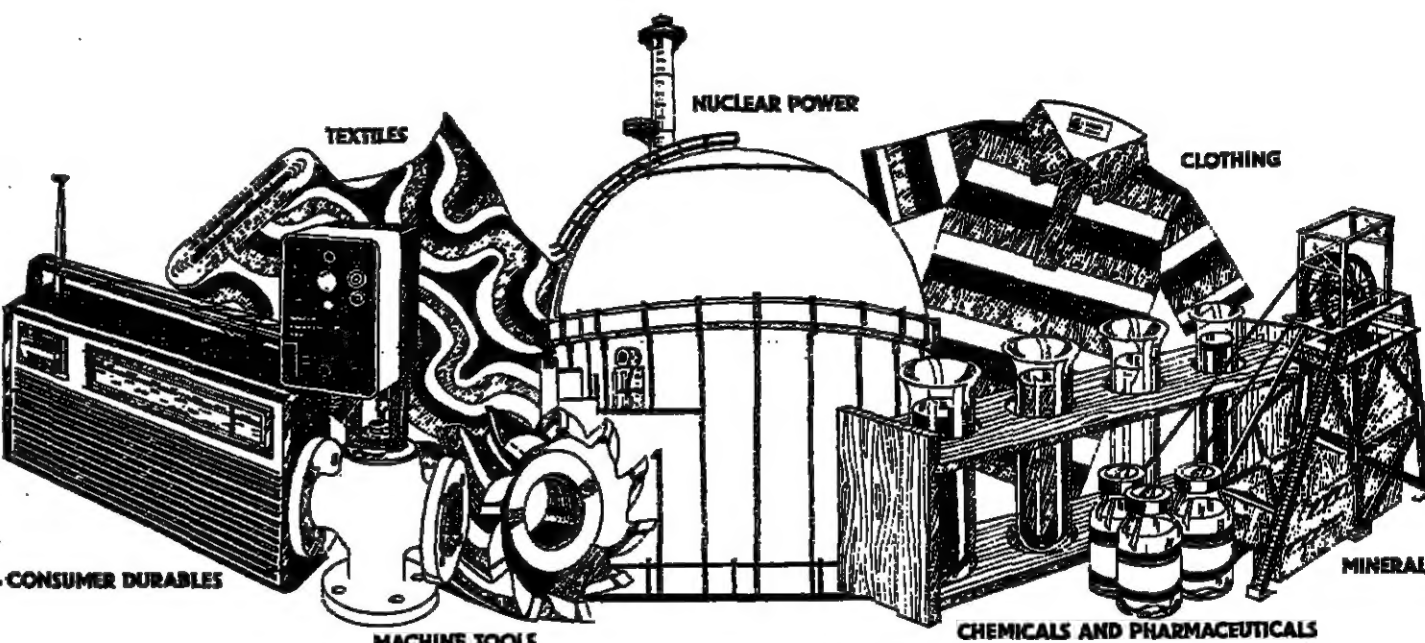
The vote in the Lower House Chamber of Representatives was 112 to 91, with three abstentions.

The vote ended a crisis that threatened to topple the ruling coalition of Social Christians, French-language Federalists and French-speaking Liberals.

The crisis arose because the small Rassemblement Wallon federalist party, which holds the balance of power in the Government, opposed the decision over the purchase.

Caravelles grounded

Paris, June 12.—M. Marcel Cavallier, the Transport Minister, said today that he had ordered the grounding of all Caravelle 12 airliners because of metal fatigue under the wings.—Reuters.



Some distinctly profitable surprises are coming out of today's South Africa.

'A country of boundless resources' states the distinguished Italian journal 'Il Tempo'. But did you realise that many of these resources are only now coming to light?

1975's most taxing decision for the businessman is almost certainly: "Where do I go to find new profits?"

For all sorts of surprising reasons, you may well find the answer to that question is 5,000 miles away. Because South Africa, always known as a giant in the sphere of raw materials, is changing fast, and in ways that could prove extremely profitable to you.

● New mineral discoveries of major importance.

Already richly endowed with minerals, the new discoveries of Copper, Lead and Zinc reserves in the North-West Cape, are regarded to be of major importance.

Speaking on these new discoveries, the Minister of Mines, Dr. Piet Koornhof said these indicated "an enormous new mineral region."

The strength of the economy harnessed to create a sophisticated industrial infra-structure.

During 1975—at a time when the rest of the world reels under the effect of inflation—South Africa anticipates substantial growth in real terms with an estimated average annual growth in GDP of around 6% for the next 5 years.

This growth will be underpinned by the critical ways in which South Africa's economy is being tailored. Already there is a dynamic move towards manufacturing over 20% of today's GDP is made up of private manufacturing output. The weight of money to be injected into the South African economy over the next few years is staggering. It will ensure for the incoming investor the infra-structure facilities needed in the future.

Here are a few random samples of some of these dynamic developments which may interest you directly.

1. In the next 10 years the South African Government, in terms of its obligations, is to spend

R500 million on buying White-owned land which is to be handed over to the Black Homelands. An Investment Corporation is to be established for each Homeland.

2. Continuation with the massive Saldhana Bay project for export of iron ore and semis.

3. Introduction of a modern container service and major extensions to harbour facilities and the railway system.

4. Some R1,050 million (at present day prices) is being invested in an oil-from-coal project, which is to have 10 times the production capacity of the present plant.

5. Phosphate concentrates production is expected to double by 1976.

6. A new Polypropylene Plant in Durban, expected capacity 50,000 tons, will be coming into production early 1978.

7. R200 million is to be invested in expanding chemical production: projects include a coal-based acetylene plant, and a polyvinyl-chloride plant.

8. The Republic's first nuclear power station is being constructed, and R915 million is being invested in coal based and hydro-electric capacity.

9. South Africa's Iron and Steel Corporation plans to increase capacity from 4 million to 11.3 million tons by 1984.

Other projects include plant for semi-finished steel, an Ethylene Cracker, Phosphoric Acid plants, huge extensions to refineries... and much, much more.

● South Africa joins the enriched uranium 'league'.

In April 1975 the South African Prime Minister announced that a pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba has been brought into operation. With the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, South Africa becomes one of the only five Western Countries involved in this advanced field of science and engineering.

The new South African UCOR-process (unique in its conception and developed exclusively by South Africa) has performed highly satisfactorily in the pilot plant.

A full-scale proto-type enrichment plant is expected to come into production in the early 1980's.

In hard cash terms, what does it all add up to for you?

Firstly, South Africa can offer you a wide selection of manufactured goods, with good (and reliable) delivery dates. Quality is high, price competitive. When you enquire you'll be amazed at the range available: from textiles, clothing and household durables through to some highly specialised technical products.

Secondly, don't think of South Africa only as an export market. You'll almost certainly do better by setting up your own plant in the Republic, preferably on a joint venture basis. (Capital investment in the Republic not only enjoys one of the highest returns in the world; there is no restriction on transfer of profits back to the UK.)

There are many, many other favourable factors to consider. The incentives and growing prospects in the black homelands. The helpful similarities between South African and British commercial law. The quality controls imposed by the South African Bureau of Standards. All these create favourable business and investment opportunities in the Republic.

But the most important thing to do is to act right now.

How to take the fullest possible advantage of our free advice.

Our job is to give you all the help and information we can. If you want to invest in South Africa or if you wish to import from South Africa, contact:

THE MINISTER (COMMERCIAL) EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON WC2N 5DP. TELEPHONE: 01-930 4488.

SOUTH AFRICA

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Adler-Meinhof fence

on Our Own Correspondent
June 12
An controversy over prison conditions and the fitness to stand of the four alleged terrorists dominated the fifth of the Adler-Meinhof fence in Stuttgart today.

The court was dealing with a motion by the defence which asked that "brain-washing, any confinement and torture methods" had been used by the defendants during their years of detention awaiting trial as part of a "premeditated destruction process".

Prison doctor told the court, Andreas Beader, aged 32, Karl Raspe, aged 30, were in a stand trial, he based his opinion on previous knowledge of their condition, together with his observations of their behaviour in court.

He was immediately subjected to a cross-examination by the defence, which accused him of professional incompetence, and proposed that he be excluded from the case on the basis of bias. The court rejected this request.

Spanish minister dies in crash

Madrid, June 12.—Señor Ferrn Herrero Tejedor, aged 52, Spain's Minister of the Interior, was killed in a car accident near Madrid today.

His car was in collision with a lorry. He is survived by wife and three children.

VERSEAS

Mr Smith and ANC leaders agree on constitutional conference but not on where it should be held

by Frederick Cleary
Nairobi, June 12

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Minister, and the African National Congress (ANC) agreed today to a constitutional conference but could not agree on where it should be held. Mr Smith said he did not go outside Rhodesia; nationalists said they would not attend a conference in Rhodesia.

Two sides met for about an hour at Mr Smith's office. Afterward, Bishop Muzorewa, the ANC president, told reporters: "We are ready to go to a constitutional conference anywhere."

Mr Smith said he would like to see the conference held in a neutral country, but he would not go to a country where he would be treated as an equal citizen.

One of the most important reasons for this, when we come to an agreement, we want to be something that will last something that is permanent, something that is wholehearted. We want something that can solve and bring about a complete cessation of all the activities and pressures that are being mounted in Rhodesia now.

Do do this, we must have our colleagues present whom we want at the meeting. There are some of us who must be at the conference and cannot be there because Mr Smith says if they come here the law will take its course. Because of this, we cannot have a conference in this country.

The bishop was accompanied by Mr Smith's office by Dr. Elliott Cabellah, the ANC vice-president, Dr. Gordon Chavunda, the secretary general, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the former leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and Mr. Enos Nkala.

Mr Nkomo, who is believed to be making an effort to replace Bishop Muzorewa as

any further meetings. Bishop Muzorewa told reporters that the next move was up to Mr Smith.

Elaborating on his insistence on having a conference outside Rhodesia, the bishop said: "Our reason is that this country is still under the state of emergency with all its repressive activities that go with this state of affairs. We feel the atmosphere in this country and the network of so-called law and order would inhibit us from participating freely as we would if we were in a normal country where everybody was treated as an equal citizen."

Mr Nkala said Mr Smith had himself created a precedent for holding talks on the Rhodesian issue outside the country by attending the Tiger and Fearless meetings with Mr Wilson at Gibraltar.

Bishop Muzorewa said the question of a chairman for the conference had not been discussed.

He added, however, that he had grave doubts whether Mr Smith was really interested in ending what he described as the unfortunate situation in which Rhodesia found itself.

President of the ANC, said the most important thing to take into account from today's meeting was that there had been an agreement to hold a constitutional conference.

He said that he and his colleagues had gone out of their way to suggest South Africa as a venue because Mr Smith had said he would have difficulties in running the country during a lengthy conference.

"We said that if this is the case how about Messina just next door?" Messina is near the Transvaal-Rhodesia border at Beit Bridge. "Even Pretoria would be a jet flight in and out of Rhodesia. We suggested Francistown [Botswana] because we want this conference and it should not be held back because of this venue difficulty."

Mr Nkala was asked whether the ANC would reconsider its decision if the external representatives of the ANC were allowed to come back to Rhodesia without being affected by the law. He replied: "No, because we don't trust Mr Smith."

Mr Nkala said Mr Smith had himself created a precedent for holding talks on the Rhodesian issue outside the country by attending the Tiger and Fearless meetings with Mr Wilson at Gibraltar.

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He added, however, that he had grave doubts whether Mr Smith was really interested in ending what he described as the unfortunate situation in which Rhodesia found itself.

Kenya rebels lose their posts

by Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 12

In a further reaction to yesterday's demonstration of Parliament's independence, when the report of a select committee into the murder last March of Mr. Josiah Mwangi Kariuki, an MP, was adopted after a heated debate, President Kenyatta today removed from his cabinet Mr. Masinde Muliro, the Minister of Works. He also dismissed Mr. Peter Kibui, an assistant Minister for Labour.

Yesterday Mr. John Keen, an assistant Minister of Works, was removed. Mr. Keen had spoken strongly in the parliamentary debate, insisting that he was elected to represent the masses, not a small group. Mr. Muliro and Mr. Kibui have been punished apparently for voting against the Government amendment which would have forwarded the select committee's report to the judicial authorities to form the basis of the eventual legal action after being declared carried on a voice vote, the amendment was thrown out when members demanded a division. This showed that it had been defeated by 62 votes to 59.

The official announcement of the removal of the minister and the two assistant ministers gives no reason for President Kenyatta's action. But Kenyatta has said that the three are already being bailed (usually in private) for their readiness to speak out.

They have all made known their dissatisfaction with the select committee's action taken after the Kariuki murder. The select committee found that the police knew who the murderer or murderers were but had taken no action although the report stopped short of suggesting that this was a result of political direction.

President Kenyatta has appointed Mr. Nathan Munoko, formerly assistant Minister of Agriculture, as Minister of Works. Mr. Opongo Oduya and Mr. Ole Nampusu are appointed as assistant Ministers for Labour and Works. They each come from the same tribal groups as their predecessors, thus maintaining the tribal balance on the Government benches.

In the Budget today Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the Finance Minister, imposed a capital gains tax to be charged at 15 per cent on transfers of shares and property. Higher taxes were imposed on beer, wines, spirits, petrol and big cars. Mr. Kibaki gave concessions which will benefit poor people in the form of sales tax reductions that will cut the cost of bread and margarine.

The budget is intended to raise an extra £ Ken 17m (more than £20m) towards an expected deficit of some £ Ken 20m, with the balance to be covered by short-term borrowing.

New Zealand optimism on trade links with Britain

by Our Correspondent
Wellington, June 12

Mr. Rowling, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said today he hoped that a new trading relationship with Britain within the framework of the agreement reached at the EEC summit meeting in Dublin would be worked out before the end of the year.

In his first Survey of New Zealand's trading position since the British referendum, Mr. Rowling expressed disagreement with opponents of British membership of the EEC, while emphasizing the continuing British connexion.

Speaking to the British Trade Association from a platform draped in the Union Jack and the New Zealand ensign, the Prime Minister declared that Britain was and would continue to be a friend. "The changing patterns of trade between our two countries have led to a much more realistic relationship between us," he said. "We no longer take each other for granted. I must stress that this changed relationship does not mean that there will be a turning away from our friends."

New Zealand had never seen its new trading arrangements with the Pacific countries, the Middle East or Europe as alternatives to its relationship with Britain.

Mr. Rowling described the Dublin declaration dealing with New Zealand's exports of butter and cheese to Britain after 1977 when the present protocol expires, as "a major political statement". He disclosed that it set levels of access for New Zealand butter to Britain "closer to 1974-75 levels".

The protocol allowed New Zealand exports of up to about 155,000 tonnes for both 1974 and 1975.

He confirmed that the declaration opened up the possibility of continued cheese shipments beyond 1977, where as the protocol had provided for none. He also described the pricing criteria to apply after 1977 as much improved on the existing provision, which made no allowance for inflation or currency depreciation.

On the issue that is concerning New Zealand is the lamb industry. Mr. Rowling said the British Government had indicated that it would seek a reduction, or even the elimination, of the present tariff on lamb exports to Britain. As the tariff is set at 12 per cent, but under EEC procedures which Britain, as a full member, must honour, it is due to rise to 20 per cent by 1977.

Mr. Rowling said the tariff would deprive New Zealand farmers of \$NZ25m (£15m) a year and \$NZ40m by 1977. He hinted that New Zealand could impose trade restrictions on European imports if the adverse balance did not improve.

Events have shown that the British development was for proving a new watershed for the Polish missile.

Sixteen of these triple-warhead missiles are carried in each of the four submarines in the strategic nuclear force.

The United States, Russia and France carried out more extensive but expected explosions. Nevertheless, they indicated the urgent need for a review of the non-proliferation treaty, to arrive at a stronger agreement for controlling arms.

In terms of world security, the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is seen by the book's authors as the most disturbing aspect of the spread of peaceful nuclear technology.

An inevitable result is the production each year of vast quantities of plutonium—the material most attractive to weapons technologists for the construction of nuclear bombs.

Peace Wright writes: The dangers behind the failure last month of the non-proliferation treaty conference at Geneva are explained in the yearbook.

It says the past year has been a record one for nuclear explosions, with six countries testing nuclear devices. It also says that India is expected to make new tests soon, demonstrating the fragility of efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons material.

The authors of the book were almost as surprised by a renewed British test as they were by the induction of India to the nuclear club. Subsequent

Why the meat lobby needn't worry about soya yet

"Nobody has yet produced a juicy rare rump steak made entirely from soya protein"

of sinister creeping vegetarianism. Indeed, some of the largest companies in the food processing industry are investing heavily in the promotion of soya protein in meat dishes, but vegetarianism does not come into it.

The last thing food processors want to do is to stop people eating meat, since they sell that as well as soya. Craigmillar, which makes Country Farm vegetable protein for caterers, is part of the Unilever empire, which also embraces Birds Eye beefburgers and Walls sausages. RHM, which makes a soya product called Protina, also manufactures pig feed.

They are not remotely interested as yet in selling soya in shops, but are concentrating hard on persuading canteen managers and school meal organizers to save money on their Shepherd's Pie by replacing some of the mince with soya bits.

Crosse & Blackwell is the only large company to make the great leap forward into shops with a soya mince additive. That product is very heavily salted and breaks down if overcooked so that the resulting dish of mince may taste as if someone has poured flour into it at the last moment. But it still terrifies some farmers.

Their worst fears were confirmed earlier this year when the Government's Food Standards Committee recommended that processors should be allowed to replace up to 30 per cent of the authorized minimum meat content of processed foods with vegetable protein as long as the substitution was admitted on the label.

Beef sausages must have half of their weight in beef, and in recent years this constraint combined with the high price of meat has eroded the great traditional selling advantage of the sausage—its cheapness. Sausage men

therefore welcome the vegetable protein recommendation, and their only remaining problem is to ensure that the powerful farming lobby does not persuade the Ministry of Agriculture to overrule the Food Standards Committee.

The National Farmers' Union has already murmured to the Government about powerful commercial interests pushing soya so hard that there may not be enough time to make sure that consumers are fully safeguarded. The Farmers' Union of Wales has urged every education authority there not to use what it describes scathingly as "mock meat" in school meals.

The commercial and political battles about soya have submerged the continuing campaign by vegetarians to promote soya protein as a means of weaning people away from bits of dead animals as a staple food. A visit to a health food shop leaves the inescapable feeling that the vegetarian movement needs the marketing flair and cheek, not to mention the money, of the orthodox food manufacturing and retailing trades.

One of the most fashionable comments about the food industry today is that its extravagance in feeding cereals to livestock has deprived the world's poor of arable crops in order to maintain an unjustifiably expensive source of protein in the developed countries.

It therefore seems strange at first to find in a health food shop in London that a tin of meatless Bolognese sauce costs almost twice as much as its conventional equivalent containing a little, floating mince. Moreover a packet of "vegetable stew" produces much the same amount of thin gruel as a packet of meat soup from a large manufacturer for three times the price.

Certainly, the vegetarian companies use better ingredients, and they do not benefit from the cost-savings of immense factory production lines. But they also have a captive market, and most are too small to be subjected to the Government price and profit controls that constrict large "mainstream" food companies.

There is every sign that in this nation of animal lovers it is price rather than abhorrence of the abattoir that will dictate the choice of most consumers when they buy protein foods.

Hugh Clayton

The satisfaction of a woman's desire for power



Third in an occasional series on women as rulers

The name of Catherine the Great produces associations of insatiable sexuality and little else. Pushkin's son not about her lovers: "Many were called and many chosen", has outlived her correspondence with Voltaire and Diderot, her programmes of judicial and educational reform, and her vision of herself of the ideal Enlightenment ruler. Yet Catherine ruled Russia from 1762 to 1796, changing it from a state disintegrating from the pressure of corrupt and inefficient administration and political faction to a world power capable of withstanding the emotional shock of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic invasion.

Russia in the eighteenth century was still an essentially undeveloped state, and the reforms of Peter the Great were being undone by the series of weak administrations which followed him. There was no automatic right of succession to the throne, although the Romanov family; inheritance tended to be by the elimination of other candidates. Catherine's aunt-in-law and predecessor Elizabeth, whose soft heart as is frequently remarked by historians, gained the crown by the incarceration of the infant Ivan VI in such inauspicious conditions that he grew up half-dead. The semi-educated nobility lived in an extraordinary squalid splendour, wearing cloth of gold on varnished bodies, and giving each other priceless jewels in houses falling down from neglect. The rest of Europe regarded Russia as an alien state, beyond the barbaric pale. Its people "sight nasty".

One outstanding feature of the eighteenth-century Russia is the number of women who ruled it. Besides Catherine herself, there were Peter the Great's widow, Catherine I (1725-27), his niece Anne (1730-40), and his daughter Elizabeth (1741-62). Until the late seventeenth century, the condition of Russian women had more in common with that of women in the Orient than with that of their European sisters.

Confined to the terem (the Russian equivalent of the harem), allowed abroad only veiled and in heavily curtained litters, they were excluded from any contact with the outside world. This seclusion was first broken by Sophia, the elder sister of Peter the Great, who (inspired, it has been suggested, by the extraordinary social freedom of the Scottish wife of a court favourite) left the terem, and acted as Regent during her brother's minority.

Her break with convention was consolidated by Peter, who abolished the terem as part of his programme of Westernization. Because they had traditionally been excluded, not only from the world of action but also from those areas of life in which European women have usually been allowed a

part, Russian women had not developed a social role.

There were no assumptions about "correct" female public behaviour with which the Tsarist must reconcile their possession of supreme power. If they adopted the style of life of the Tsars, which tended to be gross and immoral, Catherine's lovers are notorious, not because she was a ruler—the royal mistress is a commonplace—but because she was a woman. But in taking lovers she was following the example of Anne and Elizabeth in adopting a typically masculine behaviour-pattern because there was no other appropriate to her role, and it is ironic that it is this, almost the only aspect of her life in which she resembled her predecessors, which has become her most memorable trait.

Catherine was atypical even in her nationality and family. Not Romanov, not even Russian, she was the daughter of a needy German aristocrat, taken to Russia at the age of 15 to marry the Grand Duke Peter, her presumptive heir. Elizabeth, in her *Memoirs* Catherine suggests that it was her own desire for power, which she recognized even then, that brought about this marriage: her parents wished to refuse it, but she argued that "in the end it would be a great piece of good fortune" for her: this despite the fact that she had

already met her future husband at the house of the Prince Bishop of Lubek, and their reaction seems to have been one of mutual dislike.

The *Memoirs* show that Catherine's first reaction to the Russian court was amazement at its riches: she minutely describes and lists the value of all the presents with which she was showered during her first months there. The honeymoon soon wore off, and she served a long and bitter political apprenticeship.

Her husband was impotent and unloving (she claimed that her eldest son was fathered by a page sent to her by Elizabeth). The Grand Duke had a passion for soldiering, subjecting her to hours of military drill, and one of his least amiable acts was to bore holes through to the Empress's apartments, so that he could watch her with her lovers.

Catherine and he aroused Elizabeth's jealousy, and spent years in isolation, confined to small apartments and served only by hostile spies of the Empress. Catherine had no intellectual companionship, any attendant for whom she showed fondness was instantly banished, and she was not even permitted to write to her own family. Despite this she managed to build up a political following, and her husband had ruled for only a few months as Peter III when she

arranged a coup (seemingly to give only an unwilling acquiescence) and conspired in, if not ordered the murder of her husband.

Unlike her predecessors, Catherine did not become the tool of the faction which had raised her to the throne (her lover Orlov and his brothers). The desire for power which had led almost complete freedom, while the existing rights of serfs were removed; where before only the head of the family was tied to a particular estate, now the whole family was; where before the serf had had some right of appeal against his master, now he had none, unless that master killed him (when it was too late).

Meanwhile Catherine assumed the role of a benevolent despot, an enlightened philosopher liberating her country and bringing it from the medieval to the modern world. She fought not Turkey, but the infidel: the state of the Russian peasants was so happy that there was not one who could not eat a chicken when it pleased him. Her Proposed law-reforms were never put into effect, her educational reforms brought about a minimal achievement, but her self-propaganda was so effective that she was accepted by many in Europe at her own valuation as a liberal politician and philosopher, and this, together with Russia's economic and territorial expansion, gave her a power and influence far beyond Russia. And power was what she desired.

Her personal creed is perhaps best encapsulated in her Instructions to her Legislative Commission of 1767: "The Sovereign is absolute, for there is no other Authority but that which centres in his single Person that can act with a Vigour proportionate to the Extent of such a vast Dominion."

This judgment may be harsh. The existence of the "Potemkin villages" shows that Catherine needed to be reassured that the condition of the peasantry was as prosperous as her propaganda claimed. Russia was far better administered at the end of her reign than at the beginning, but it is hard to mean by which it was achieved were at variance with the image she presented to the world, it is possible that the person who believed most fervently in that image was Catherine herself.

John Wilson
Dr Wilson is a Fellow of King's College Cambridge.
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Pakistan fears of advance towards one-party rule

by Our Correspondent
Islamabad, June 12

One debate is going on in all circles in Pakistan on or after three years of military rule, the country is set for one-party government.

A number of Oppositionists have said that the rule of Mr. Bhutto, the Minister, is leading the way to one party rule. Expressions are disapproved in ruling circles too, but it is if it happens it will be of the Opposition's of the National Assembly and the assemblies in provinces. The Opposition scouted the federal Parliament and the four assemblies nearly three months, a one-party rule is virtually complete in all of them.

There has been a suggestion of a permanent party leaders be boycotted members non participation of the tion began in February wake of the assassination of the senior minister Northwest Frontier, Mr. Hayat Mohammad Sherpao, who was

Mr. Bhutto's political progeny, and the federal Government's subsequent decision to bar the principal Opposition party in the country, the National Awami Party of Abdul Wali Khan, and detain him and many others.

The ban turned out to be the last straw so far as the Opposition was concerned. They had repeatedly asserted that, with the Government's rigid controls over the state-owned radio and television networks and nearly half of the country's leading newspapers in Urdu and English languages and the resort to the law imposing a ban on public meetings and demonstrations, it had become impossible for the Opposition to function effectively.

Mr. Bhutto has said that the Opposition must return to the assemblies without any preconditions.

Another crisis is said to be developing within Mr. Bhutto's own party in the Punjab and Sind.

Some press reports say that the lightning in the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party in the two provinces is assuming alarming proportions.

Mr. Bhutto is at present in Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, apparently to ensure that the provincial budget is not scuttled by warring factions.

From Our Correspondent
Wellington, June 12

Mr. Rowling, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said today he hoped that a new trading relationship with Britain within the framework of the agreement reached at the EEC summit meeting in Dublin would be worked out before the end of the year.

In his first Survey of New Zealand's trading position since the British referendum, Mr. Rowling expressed disagreement with opponents of British membership of the EEC, while emphasizing the continuing British connexion.

Speaking to the British Trade Association from a platform draped in the Union Jack and the New Zealand ensign, the Prime Minister declared that Britain was and would continue to be a friend. "The changing patterns of trade between our two countries have led to a much more realistic relationship between us," he said. "We no longer take each other for granted. I must stress that this changed relationship does not mean that there will be a turning away from our friends."

New Zealand had never seen its new trading arrangements with the Pacific countries, the Middle East or Europe as alternatives to its relationship with Britain.

Mr. Rowling described the Dublin declaration dealing with New Zealand's exports of butter and cheese to Britain after 1977 when the present protocol expires, as "a major political statement". He disclosed that it set levels of access for New Zealand butter to Britain "closer to 1974-75 levels".

The protocol allowed New Zealand exports of up to about 155,000 tonnes for both 1974 and 1975.

He confirmed that the declaration opened up the possibility of continued cheese shipments beyond 1977, where as the protocol had provided for none. He also described the pricing criteria to apply after 1977 as much improved on the existing provision, which made no allowance for inflation or currency depreciation.

On the issue that is concerning New Zealand is the lamb industry. Mr. Rowling said the British Government had indicated that it would seek a reduction, or even the elimination, of the present tariff on lamb exports to Britain. As the tariff is set at 12 per cent, but under EEC procedures which Britain, as a full member, must honour, it is due to rise to 20 per cent by 1977.

Mr. Rowling said the tariff would deprive New Zealand farmers of \$NZ25m (£15m) a year and \$NZ40m by 1977. He hinted that New Zealand could impose trade restrictions on European imports if the adverse balance did not improve.

Events have shown that the British development was for proving a new watershed for the Polish missile.

Sixteen of these triple-warhead missiles are carried in each of the four submarines in the strategic nuclear force.

The United States, Russia and France carried out more extensive but expected explosions. Nevertheless, they indicated the urgent need for a review of the non-proliferation treaty, to arrive at a stronger agreement for controlling arms.

In terms of world security, the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is seen by the book's authors as the most disturbing aspect of the spread of peaceful nuclear technology.

An inevitable result is the production each year of vast quantities of plutonium—the material most attractive to weapons technologists for the construction of nuclear bombs.

Peace Wright writes: The dangers behind the failure last month of the non-proliferation treaty conference at Geneva are explained in the yearbook.

It says the past year has been a record one for nuclear explosions, with six countries testing nuclear devices. It also says that India is expected to make new tests soon, demonstrating the fragility of efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons material.

The authors of the book were almost as surprised by a renewed British test as they were by the induction of India to the nuclear club. Subsequent

i-corruption cer held Hongkong

by Our Correspondent
Hong Kong, June 12

A British Commission Against Corruption has been suspended, pending investigation of the organization, an spokesman said today. Bruce Kent, aged 39, a chief inspector in the police, was arrested today and was freed on bail. He joined the commission as an investigating several months ago after a year in the police force.

A Superintendent, Roy, aged 37, pleaded not guilty today to a charge the colony's anti-bribery hearing was adjourned was granted bail. The surgeon, a former member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who comes from Belfast, was arrested by anti-corruption officers on May 31.

Careless handling of nuclear arms

by Our Correspondent
Stockholm, June 12

Dr. Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), said today that West European countries ought to show more concern about the storage of 7,500 nuclear weapons in the region.

"Nato storage facilities are not exactly marvellous", he told a press conference, which launched World Armaments and Disarmament, the SIPRI Yearbook for 1975. Dr. Barnaby, who is British, added that nuclear weapons were sometimes flown about Europe in a careless fashion. "If these facts were more widely known, I should think that it would create concern among West European countries", he said.

Dr. Barnaby said that Dr. Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, was trying to

have the way for a large-scale deployment of "Mini-Nukes" in West Europe to replace more conventional nuclear weapons.

"We regard this as a dangerous situation, and we regard Dr. Schlesinger's arguments as based on unreasonable assumptions and peculiar logic", Dr. Barnaby said.

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The authors of the book were almost as surprised by a renewed British test as they were by the induction of India to the nuclear club. Subsequent

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Another move for financial difficulties, because of the taking trophies 'culties, is a ban on costing the abroad. It had in year to make regatta so much h year to make sure that trophy will be returned in time, that or will be allowed into any court where customs are involved.

Last year, they spent £700 on getting back trophies. Now successful crews will be given a pic of their trophy.

Capital Transfer Tax

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When you sit down to work out how the new Capital Transfer Tax could affect you, you may be in for a shock. For, if you're worth £50,000 (and that includes the value of your house) your estate could be liable to CTT of £7,750 at death. If you were to leave £100,000 the tax bill could be £28,250. And on an estate of £500,000 more than half could go in tax.

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CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

Child of the storm

by Oliver Stanley

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to present his first Budget to the House of Commons in March, 1974—after only three weeks at the Treasury—the confrontation between government and unions was at the forefront of everyone's minds and dominated his fiscal strategies. A sense of national unity was badly needed, and what stronger unifying force than a barrage of new taxes designed to squeeze the wealthy rich until the pips squeaked?

From the outset Mr Healey offered capital transfer tax (CTT) not as a means of raising revenue to pay for particular social services; nor to withdraw demand from the economy; nor to correct the imbalance of payments, matters to which he might have been expected to allot priority treatment at the time. The transfer tax was tendered as a means to achieve social justice and equality on our society, a recurring theme in Mr Healey's first Budget speech.

There was to be a wealth tax which would take from the rich and give to the poor. More immediately, however, the estate duty loopholes, needed to be closed. If, in Mr Healey's view, the existing estate duty had operated successfully, then the great concentrations of wealth would have already been broken up, so destroying the unfair advantages enjoyed by the heirs of wealthy men.

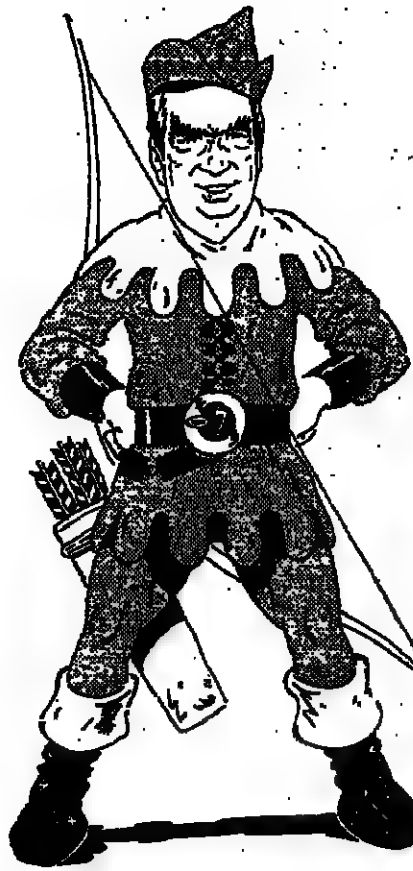
It was in this stormy climate that CTT was conceived. One might have supposed from what Mr Healey said that estate duty was much as it had

been when first introduced in 1894. In the early days of its life that tax had been riddled with loopholes, but over the years these had been substantially blocked, so that the old sneer of "a voluntary tax" hardly applied.

However, until 1974 you could still avoid estate duty by giving wealth away to members of the next generation, provided you took the precaution of surviving for seven years after the date of gift. In this sense estate duty was still avoidable, and death within the seven-year inter vivos period was a contingency against which it was possible to insure.

Another weakness was that the discretionary trust as a duty-saving vehicle had survived the attacks made on it by Mr Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1969. The use of gifts and trusts helped owners of land and businesses to protect themselves against a tax which rose quite steeply to a top rate of 85 per cent in 1969. The use of gifts and trusts helped owners of land and businesses to protect themselves against a tax which rose quite steeply to a top rate of 85 per cent in 1969.

The question now, 15 months later, is whether the CTT in its final form will perform the social functions claimed for it. This is a question answerable in three ways, all at least partly true. First, you can argue that the social impact of taxation is always much less than expected. In practice taxes change the fabric of our society slowly and imper-



Malcolm Harrison

ceptibly, and their influence as weapons in the class war has consistently been overestimated.

Capital gains tax, for example, does not appear to have exerted much social influence during the decade since its introduction. Since 1965 the stock market has boomed and slumped, the rentier classes have got richer and then got poorer because of influences much more formidable than capital gains tax. The effect of tax is probably to flatten some of the peaks. Increasing inflation and the rise and fall of share and land prices

in the future. This time "they" shall not escape the guillotine, and those that do, will presumably be soon found pawing their corners, and queuing for kind-hearted national assistance.

CTT charged at, say 50 per cent, on an estate of £100,000, means that half the estate will need to be sold to pay the tax, leaving the next generation of heirs with only half a farm or factory. Suppose now the owner buys for half a business can be found, or that 125 acres of farmland is not an economic proposition.

If CTT works as it should, then one of the consequences is going to be greater fragmentation of fairly small farms and businesses, or failing that, the gradual transfer to the state (owner of last resort) of many businesses, weakened by the withdrawal of capital to pay the tax. That does not sound an ideal society to most of us.

The real difficulty with CTT lies in concealing and producing a tax which is not so strong as to destroy the very society which we all want to make just and equal. The course of CTT so far—the long germination from Budget speech to Royal Assent—shows that Mr Healey heavily over-egg-ed his pudding at the outset, and came to realize that he had done so half way through the committee stage.

Second thoughts are always best. Whether in the end, he has got the mixture right is unlikely, and amendments to the law annually for the next few years can be safely predicted.

The author is managing director, Comprehensive Financial Services.



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Insurance men's hats in the air

by Margaret Stone

Capital transfer tax has not endeared itself to the denizens of the City; far from it. However, when insurance men wear their corporate

hats, their doubts and worries as individuals are replaced by happier thoughts of the new business which could roll in as a result of the new tax.

It is not untrue to say that capital transfer tax has given the insurance industry a new lease of life. Insurance, like everything else, is governed by fashion and, since the effective demise of the guaranteed income bond in the 1974 spring budget, the insurance industry has been searching for another inno-

vation, or new application for an old idea upon which promotion can be based. Capital transfer tax has filled the gap admirably.

In recent months the insurance companies have been flooding the desks of brokers and anyone else who is interested in insurance with a huge volume of literature designed to show how useful life insurance can be in solving some of the problems which inevitably will be thrown up by capital transfer tax. Unlike the tax it superseded, estate duty, it cannot be described as voluntary.

There is nothing particularly new in the recommendations of the industry, which is basically suggesting new uses, in the light of the circumstances changed by capital transfer tax, for an existing range of policies. Capital transfer tax cannot be avoided but its effects can be alleviated or mitigated through the wise use of insurance and it is equally possible to use it as a method of creating capital for another without the burden of this tax.

Capital transfer tax, whether on a lifetime gift or at death, will have to be paid when different rates apply either by the donor or, by election, by the donee. To some extent the amount of tax payable and the date at which it will become due (as far as planned lifetime gifts are concerned) can be predicted, but on balance a more flexible system is better.

The great value of life insurance is that it can provide the wherewithal to meet the tax—without having to make an enforced sale of shares or other assets, or

even having to break up a family business to meet the tax liability. Policies should be written in trust for the intended recipient of the gift.

Provided the premiums are payable out of what is vaguely known as normal expenditure, they will not constitute a charge for capital transfer tax and, in addition, tax relief will be available on the premium. No tax is payable when the policy matures or becomes a claim. Conventional endowment assurance for a payment as a specified date can be used but it may be more practical to take out a more flexible policy which provides a guaranteed cash sum after 10 years but can be cashed in at any later date (together with accruing bonuses) if that is a more appropriate time to make the gift. Alternatively, a cluster of identical small premium policies, each of which can be encashed separately, could be used.

This kind of arrangement has been devised basically with lifetime gifts in mind. However, it might be that death will occur before the gifts have been made. As the tax rate on death is higher than that levied on lifetime gifts of up to about £250,000, the policy proceeds on death might be insufficient.

With this in mind, term assurance could be used to complement the original policy to provide the extra money which might be required at death. The second specific application of life insurance to the exigencies of the capital transfer tax is in the use of last-survivor Under estate duty where

only a limited amount of assets could be willed to a wife free of tax, all gifts between spouses are tax-exempt under capital transfer tax.

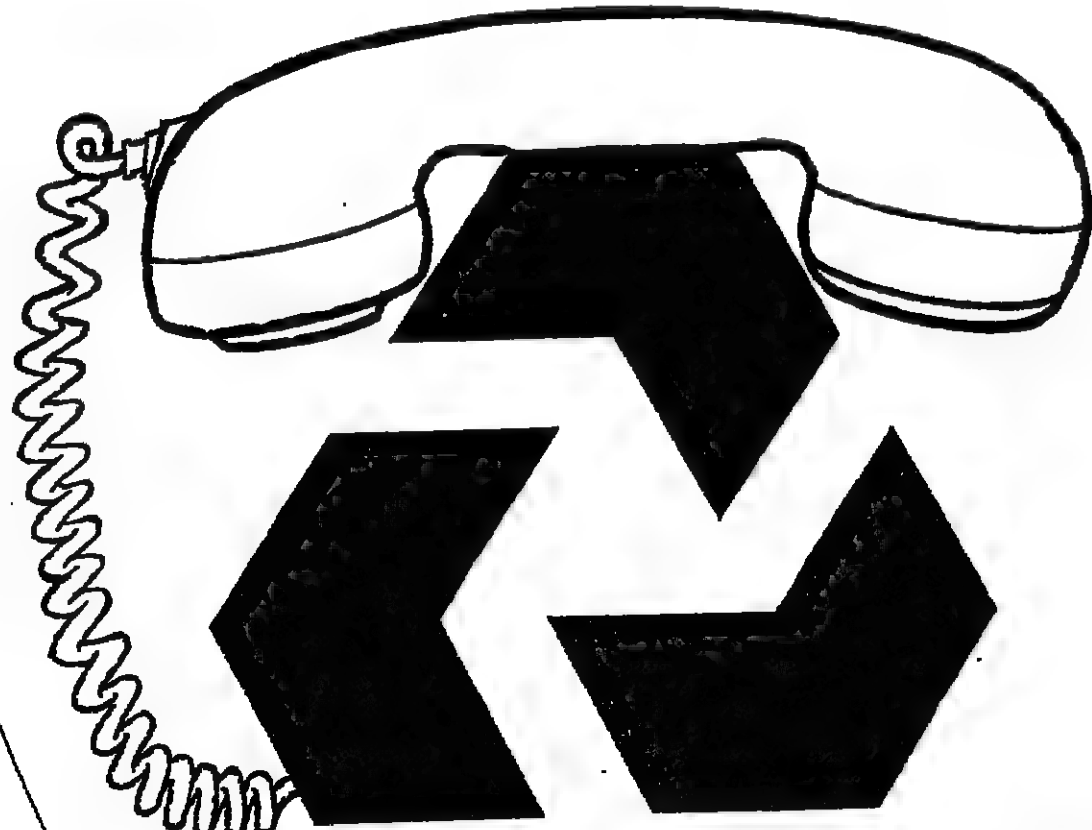
It is under these circumstances that last-survivor policies come into their own. For, if a husband leaves everything to his wife, there will be no tax payable at his death—but very much more than might otherwise have been the case at the death of the surviving spouse.

The object of this kind of policy is that the proceeds do not become payable until the second death occurs. If the policy is written under trust, it will become payable on proof of death—instead of waiting for probate—and can be immediately used to meet the tax bill. There are variations in the method of payment for last-survivor assurance. A fixed premium can be paid until the policy becomes a claim, that is at the second death. Another choice is for the fixed premium rate to be payable either until the death of the second spouse or until a certain period, such as 10 years, after the death of the first spouse, has elapsed—which ever occurs first. The third option is for the premium to be reduced after the first death.

Finally, life assurance can be used in a capital transfer tax context as a means of building up capital for children. Outright gifts will be caught in the tax net. But the indirect method of using life assurance, paid for out of normal expenditure provides a tax-efficient method of creating capital for children and also leaves the £1,000 a year exemption for gifts tax free for some other purpose.

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WHAT MR HEALEY HAS TO DO

rapid fall in the value of pound in the past few days is a serious symptom of the inflationary crisis of the country. It is not the heart of the matter. There is nothing to be done to strengthen foreign confidence in sterling which does not need to be done anyway. Yet the fall in the value of the pound represents a real value put on our currency by those who are free either to buy it or to sell it. At the least it is a very useful indicator of success or failure in meeting the crisis of inflation.

There is also real danger if fall in sterling should get out of control. Britain is committed to a policy of depending on borrowing in order to keep our balance of payments in check; that is likely to continue until we start to get substantial revenue from North Sea. Obviously people will not put money into sterling if they see they are likely to lose by doing so, or if they have recent experience of such a loss. To be able to borrow we must be creditworthy; to be creditworthy we must limit inflation.

fall in the value of sterling has the effect of turning terms of trade against us making it more expensive to get the goods we need. As prices rise that tends to add to the impetus of inflation as people try to recover purchasing power that they have lost. Therefore we should not allow a fall in sterling as the inevitable consequence of failure to control domestic inflation but other symptoms of failure, undesirable and indeed dangerous in itself.

the issue, then, is not that of inflation but that of inflation control—and the objective ought to be to end it even if by a very gradual means—we no longer have to worry about the external value of our currency. If we make our money at home it will also be at home abroad. Confidence will flow towards a policy of stable purchasing power.

It comes back therefore to question of how to end inflation. We have taken the view that monetary and fiscal policy the one hand and incomes

policy on the other are necessary, or at any rate that they are necessary in a country with as large a public sector as Britain. Monetary and fiscal policy is, however, the essential element. If the money supply is increasing too fast, inflation will inevitably follow. If in the market place there are five hats and £10 with which to buy them, hats will cost £2 each; if in the market place there are five hats and £20 with which to buy them, hats will be £4 each. That is the simple principle which determines the purchasing power of money.

In order to achieve a stable money supply, or a money supply which is gradually being brought back to stability, it is necessary to avoid excessive credit creation; it is also necessary to have a budget deficit that is no larger than can be met by genuine borrowing. At the present moment neither the creation of credit nor the desire to use it are such that the danger of a stable money supply comes from a credit expansion. On the contrary, the situation of the British economy is so bad that people are extremely reluctant to use the credit which is available to them and companies are very reluctant to invest. The confidence on which investment is based is not likely to be restored until there are clear signs that inflation has been conquered.

The danger comes from the size of the budget deficit. We do not yet know whether the forecast deficit will be contained inside the extraordinary level of £3,000m which the Chancellor provided for in April. It may well be that public spending is already outstripping revenue, at a rate even higher than that, but it is not yet certain.

What is certain is that the greatest contribution that could be made to bringing inflation under control would be a reduction in government spending, and in particular a proper limit to the increase in those salaries and wages which are paid out of the public revenue. It is the inflation of money in the public sector which has done most to produce this colossal budget deficit.

This is where the second part of policy has to be introduced. There can be no hope of bringing public expenditure under control

unless public expenditure on pay or at any rate that they are necessary in a country with as large a public sector as Britain. Monetary and fiscal policy is, however, the essential element. If the money supply is increasing too fast, inflation will inevitably follow. If in the market place there are five hats and £10 with which to buy them, hats will cost £2 each; if in the market place there are five hats and £20 with which to buy them, hats will be £4 each. That is the simple principle which determines the purchasing power of money.

The necessity for an incomes policy, therefore, emerges from the need to control public pay settlements. In the private sector it is possible to control pay settlements by monetary means; if the money is not available private industry has no way of creating it, and can only pay wages if it can sell its goods. In the public sector general economic conditions can be overridden provided that the government can be persuaded or forced to add to the budget deficit.

An incomes policy is also important in that it will reduce the amount of unemployment which would be caused by stabilization of the money supply. However imperfectly it may work there is a market for labour. If there are five men in the market who charge fifty pounds for their labour, and there is £250 in the market available to pay them, then all five men will be employed. If there are five men in the market and they charge £125 for their labour but there is still only £250 available to pay them then two of the men will be unemployed.

If trade union power succeeds in forcing up wages at a time when the money supply is not being increased then it follows as a logical consequence that unemployment will rise. The total amount paid in wages will be constant but it will be divided in larger shares between fewer men.

Mr Healey is now preparing further measures to fight inflation which he hopes will cut the inflation rate by half in the next year. These measures must be based on fiscal and monetary policy. In particular he will have to cur government spending very severely. They must include an effective policy on incomes, to give support to the fiscal and monetary policy. Perhaps this administration will not be strong enough, or the Labour Party united enough, to carry this through. But so long as he is doing what is needed, the Chancellor must be supported.

DAMAGING CASE FOR MRS GANDHI

Indira Gandhi has been Prime Minister for more than nine years. When she came over her position in the press Party was weak—she admitted a stopgap choice for her position in the country little to rest on but her reputation. Since then she has made herself a national figure while developing exceptional skills as a party manager, the neglect, some would say, her responsibilities as a national leader. In the last election in 1971, she led the Congress Party back to power victory such as it had not since her father's day.

In this background her conduct on charges of corrupt electoral practices must seem damaging to her, to the Congress Party possibly disturbing to Indian life. should, however, be made that the word corruption led to the electoral practices with which Mrs Gandhi has charged does not at all to financial matters. Corruption in this commonly accepted sense has not been much alleged in recent past against more than one Congress minister but from any source against Gandhi herself. The charges which she was convicted of were brought after very considerable delay by her opponent in the 1971 election. With legal delays the hearing began only this year and Mrs

Gandhi appeared in court to answer questions and explain her actions. From the information available her actions would not have been adjudged criminal in English law; at most a civil servant who was shown to have behaved improperly might have been reprimanded.

Such issues are natural to any democracy where the country's political leader is fighting an election in her own constituency. How far may government servants, albeit privately appointed, be involved in any way in the electoral process? What actions may the police take in determining the security of a public meeting addressed by the Prime Minister? If the meeting happens to be her own electoral meeting? For the moment there is to be a stay of execution, so Mrs Gandhi will not yet find herself disqualified, or banned from public office for a period of six years which is an additional penalty. The matter now goes to the Supreme Court.

The case will nevertheless concentrate attention on the charges now being made against Congress rule. Over the past four years the parties in opposition to Congress have been even less effective than ever before. It is only from outside Parliament that Mr P. Narayan has been able to lead a frontal attack. As the one influential survivor in Indian political life from the days of independence Mr Narayan has concentrated on the moral issue of corruption in

Congress. A campaign that began with the troubles in Bihar state early last year has since spread and a series of mass rallies has attracted considerable support.

Such demonstrations alone might do little to unsettle Congress. Mr Narayan no longer commands any effective political organization. But the rallies have worried Congress and there has been dispute in the party over how the movement should best be handled. Many believe that an outright confrontation with Mr Narayan would be damaging and that some of his charges must be allowed. Mr Dharma, the housing minister who was dismissed earlier this year, has alleged that it is Mrs Gandhi's communist allies who are opposed to any concessions to Mr Narayan. Perhaps they see his mass movement as having a wider appeal than communism ever contrives in India these days, though Mr Narayan's movement has hitherto only been significant in northern India.

Had Mrs Gandhi's case come before the courts a year or more ago instead of being so long delayed it would have sparked much less political interest. Now it can only add to growing political tension. The next general election could be held at the end of this year and must be held by February of next year. There is no candidate visible who is likely to challenge Mrs Gandhi, still less a political movement that looks like displacing Congress.

Quite apart from the disappointment caused to the average playgoer, this is particularly damaging to younger generations whose tastes are being informed and, one hopes, enlarged. We have, alas, no theatrical equivalent to the Promenade concerts where, each year, students can become acquainted with the standard repertoire, as well as new works.

We have an obligation, as a community, to make available the more significant contributions to human thought and feeling embodied in the drama. The alternative is to allow younger generations to be swamped in a tide of profitable pop and pap.

The government, of whatever colour, should be encouraged to remove those tax burdens which inhibit adventurous policies by commercial management and to provide the Minister for the Arts with sufficient funds to support companies large and small, regional and metropolitan, which have proved and are proving their artistic worth. Certainly at no time should the minister be placed in the invidious position of having to choose between one company and another for purely financial reasons. The problem is one of civilization. Menaces may well cause ignorance and mental poverty later on.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN-NORMAN BENEDETTI,
Principal,
The Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama,
Lancaster Park,
Lancaster,
Lancashire,
LA1 4YW.
June 6.

Community Land Bill

From Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for Isle of Wight, and Mr N. Budgen, Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South West

Sir, We are two MPs, one Liberal and one Tory, who are members of the Standing Committee on the Community Land Bill.

This Bill was given its Second Reading as late in the session as April 29, 1975. On Tuesday, June 10, the Committee sat first between 10.30 am and 1.00 pm. We sat on the same day at 4.30 pm. This sitting continued with only short interruptions until 1.00 am on Wednesday, June 11. By this time the Committee had been considering the most crucial clause of the Bill, Clause 3, for about 10 hours. Between 1.00 am and about 2.00 am the Tory and Liberal opposition argued that the Committee should adjourn then and not go on to consider further amendments including those exempting land owned by charities and churches and Clause 4 concerning owner occupiers from the effect of this Bill. It was by then too late to do so. Moreover the Committee forced the members to sit on until 1.00 pm on June 11.

We regard these proceedings as a grave abuse of our duty to consider the details of this matter. Justice was not done and the public could not be expected to attend at this time of night or morning.

This injustice arose because the Labour Group on this Committee decided that its prime duty was to support its party and not to criticize the executive. We are ashamed to have been a part of this charade.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN ROSS,
NICK BUDGEN,
House of Commons.
June 12.

A doctor's conscience

From Professor P. J. Huntingford

Sir, I read in the *Times* of 30th June 1975 that the Department of Health and Social Security is considering the possibility of restricting the opportunities open to them. If it is decided to restrict the opportunities open to them, the Department of Health and Social Security will be asked to restrict the opportunities open to them.

It would be better if more and not fewer doctors and nurses could refuse to take part in practices of which they disapproved without fear of victimization. Many would then be able to make a real choice assisted by those without prejudice and they would suffer less by not having the emotional conflicts of others involved in the decision.

The DHSS should be promoting the more widespread provision of abortion under the NHS early in pregnancy on an outpatient basis, when the skills of highly trained gynaecologists, hospital admission and general anaesthesia are all used. Such provision would reduce the already low mortality and morbidity (both physical and emotional) associated with early abortion still further.

If the directive from the DHSS referred to by Dr Roche has been issued, I believe that the concern of the medical staff will continue to focus the issues surrounding abortion still more than James White's Abortion (Amendment) Bill.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. HUNTINGFORD,
The London Hospital Medical College,
Turner Street, E1.

Ulster convention

From Mr Charles Kinahan

Sir, When, as happened in the recent referendum campaign in Northern Ireland, Orangemen, SDLP members and official Unionists all work for the same cause, when the *Belfast Newsletter* and the *Irish News* both recommend a Yes vote, when the Alliance Party, the UPNI and the Labour Party of Northern Ireland (plus many who are politically unaligned) combine together to fight for a common goal, is there not real cause to hope that out of this convention may yet come a formula which the great majority of our people can accept as fair and reasonable?

There is hope yet!
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES KINAHAN, Alliance Party, South Antrim,
Northern Ireland Convention,
Parliament Buildings,
Stormont,
Belfast.
June 10.

Nuclear armaments

From Dr Howard Spier

Sir, Your correspondent, Miss Sybil Cookson (June 7), attended the 60th Annual Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in Geneva recently, and returned home disappointed and frustrated.

In apparent despair she cries: "The masses would support a protest against the spending of huge sums (on nuclear armaments) in this matter."

To which my response is: Would they? And if perchance they did, would the "masses" of Moscow, Peking or, for that matter, Timbuktu, support such a "protest" in equal measure?
Yours faithfully,
HOWARD SPIER,
60 The Ridgeway, NW11.

Government's role: industrial effort

From the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge

Sir, The important point about the change in the leadership of the Department of Industry is neither personal nor political. It is that a new opportunity has been provided for this Department to do its real job, which the Labour Party defined in 1964 as being "to guide and stimulate a major national effort to bring advanced technology and new processes into industry" and which Mr Wilson further envisaged as that of "increasing productivity and efficiency, particularly within those industries in urgent need of restructuring or modernization."

This is a non-political task which desperately needs doing in the interests of the whole nation. There was a clear, if brief, understanding of this and of how to set about it in the period around 1969. The Ministry of Technology (now the Department of Industry, in alliance with the Industrial Reorganization Corporation, then evolved a policy that struck just the right relationship with industry and which, in consequence, deservedly enjoyed a high degree of confidence from those with front-line experience of and responsibility for making, selling and exporting goods. It will be to everyone's benefit if the Department can now revive this policy.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN COTTELL,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.
June 11.

Country before party

From Mr Derek Prag

Sir, As someone who did the initial ground work for the all-party campaign in London (where we ended up with 36 branches of Britain in Europe) and was active throughout the campaign, may I put in a practical word about the possibilities of cooperation after the referendum?

First, we have to see whether we can keep in being the organizations which were set up and which worked with tremendous enthusiasm. They consisted very largely of young people in London at any rate—most of whom were both able and active. Some of these groups, including my own local group, Lewisham in London, have already decided to remain in existence. The London Europe Society is contacting all the London groups, urging them to take similar decisions.

The second problem is to see how these groups can play a useful part in our political system. Their main political purpose will be to further the cause of European unity, and promote a positive and effective British role in Europe. Can they add to this a more general role as an inter-party forum?

Mr David Owen's old idea obviously they could play no part at all. As a Conservative I was saddened by his letter (June 10). Its inescapable general implication was that we should now go back, unchanged by the referendum, to our old system of party politics and its inevitable political inadequacies and economic decay summarized so well in your leader of June 7.

Of course there are legitimate party differences—many of them genuine ideological differences—between Conservatives and doubtless Liberals and Socialists as well considered to be of great importance. No one expects us to abandon our fundamental beliefs, or the party system. For example, no one could get me, as a Conservative, to change my view of the superiority of incentive over egalitarianism, individualism over collectivism, and enterprise over State control in industry and commerce. But these views are tempered by the reality of our mixed economy, our common belief in social justice, and the inevitable control of the State over our economic weather.

Above all, so many of us, in all

The Commons on radio

From Mr James Bowker

Sir, In the 1940s and 1950s I spent many hours in the public gallery and precincts of the House of Commons because I was then a parliamentary candidate and a member of the Bar closely interested in the way any country was governed and its laws were made.

I have just listened to the first broadcast from the House and could scarcely believe my ears. This broadcast was an affront to the British electorate, destructive of any lingering (flimsy) respect it might have had for parliamentary procedure.

Tonight I visited several places where ordinary, humble, decent citizens gathered. In all of them I was assailed by a storm of vociferous contempt, and even shock, at what they had heard. "Disgraceful hubbub," "disgraceful hubbub," "switched off in disgust," "so that's what they're paid for," "now we know why..." were typical of some of the remarks made in real anger, almost frightening in its intensity.

So far from members of Parliament doubting whether the public should be privileged to hear them at work, I would surmise that their paymasters are not prepared to tolerate any further insults to their intelligence and encroachments on their listening time.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BOWKER,
Carminow Farm,
East Hill Road,
Ryde, Isle of Wight.
June 9.

From Mr Alistair Ross

Sir, Mr Campion (June 11) suggests that the public will be confused at the rowdiness of members in the radio broadcasts of Parliament. Surely what the public would prefer is not more decorous behaviour from MPs, but the ability to distinguish which side is responsible for the apparently bovine interjections.

This could easily be achieved by stereophonic broadcasts to the interests of further political clarity, the broadcasting authorities could arrange that sounds from the benches to the right of the Speaker's chair came through our left-hand units at home, and vice versa. When and if a general election resulted in a Conservative

Fair votes for the British

From Mr Ralph Blumencranz

Sir, The unfairness of our electoral system to parties like the Liberals is and has always been beyond dispute; but when I read the argument that it also works against the centre of the political spectrum and unduly strengthens the extremists in the Labour and Conservative parties, I recall that in the days of Buskellism our system was regularly extolled on the grounds that (a) it forced both parties to ward the centre to capture the votes that were said to be floating there and (b) that therefore extremist groups with minority support were happily in the same hopeless position as were the unfortunate Liberals.

So on the Continent you had your communists and fascists in parliament, but in the British Parliament these groups had no chance. I suspect that what prevents Buskellism today is not our electoral system but the fact that the Labour Party today depends on the trade union more than on the electorate; that more unions are today under militant control; and that the electoral practices in some trade unions contribute to that result by favouring Labour Party minorities.

It is this extraparlimentary element, not our electoral system, which puts the centrists in the Labour Party into such a difficult position and which gives Mr Benn and his friends their real influence. British capitalism is, in my view, far too weak to give comparable weight to Selsdon Man, and the symmetry you imply in your leader today between Selsdon Man and Tony Benn strikes me as a purely formal one.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH BLUMENCRAZ,
11 The Lees,
Malvern,
Worcestershire.
June 6.

Moderation in education

From Mr A. H. Cooper

Sir, The reply by Mr Prentice to Sir Geoffrey Howe's 11-point letter serves yet again to demonstrate that Mr Prentice has no claim to be termed "moderate" in any generally recognizable sense. One of the fundamental criteria by which any individual must be judged is to be moderate in his or her attitudes and postures is surely the sympathetic recognition of and tolerance for those whose views differ from one's own.

There are of course some issues on which compromise is not possible; we must either be or not be members of the EEC. However, there is no overwhelming argument generally tenable which demands the blanket imposition of comprehensive schools, the abolition of direct grant status and ultimately the illegality of independent schools.

Far from being moderate, Mr Prentice demonstrates his extreme position by his intolerance of alternatives against which the projected standard maintained provision in secondary education might be judged. Sadly, blinkered over-enthusiasm to be one's brother's keeper can quickly turn one into that brother's jailer.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. COOPER, Headmaster,
The King's School,
Macclesfield.
June 9.

National unity

From Dr Andrew Jones

Sir, When the Government of National Unity is formed, I trust that Mr Powell and Mr Wedgwood Benn will be invited to serve. We delude ourselves that political rationality comes of central, professional ease. Yours faithfully,
ANDREW JONES,
Department of History,
Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights, Reading.
June 11.

Status of Oxford Union

From Mr Michael Soole

Sir, Your report "Oxford Union votes to be a charity" (May 31) requires correction. The society has not voted "to become a registered charity." It has voted to convey the bulk of its property (and its overdraft) to a new charitable trust—the Oxford Literary and Debating Union.

2. Consequently, the society is not "expected to change its name to the Oxford Literary and Debating Society." It will remain as the "Oxford Union Society," with powers delegated to it by the Oxford Literary and Debating Union to manage the library and debating facilities. While it is the case that the new charitable trust must make the "charitable" facilities (libraries, debates) open to non-members of the union society, this will be at a fee, and will not affect the exclusive use of the social facilities (bars, cafeteria, cinema, billiards rooms etc) by members of the Union Society.

3. The final sentence, "it [the union] will also be able to sell some of its assets, including the debating hall," is totally bizarre. The whole principle behind the charitable scheme has been to preserve, above all, the library and debating facilities for which the society is famous. If the membership had voted "No" to charitable status, then such a dreadful sale might have been necessary. Fortunately the verdict was a decisive "Yes," and we can look forward to the launching of a successful appeal—for the Oxford Literary and Debating Union—to secure the preservation and promotion of these facilities.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SOOLE, Chairman,
Literary and Debating Union,
Oxford Union Society,
Frewin Court,
Oxford.
May 31.

Holidays in Portugal

From Mr Michael R. W. Davison

Sir, The Portuguese Revolution is now in its second year, democracy is on the increase but tourism is on the decrease. Why? The revolution here is not like its counterparts in Russia, Cuba, Poland, etc, where streets were awash with blood.

The same sun, beaches and souvenirs exist, as in fascist times. The communists have come out of hiding and graffiti are everywhere but there is no reason why the average tourist can't have an excellent, cheap holiday.

I have lived here "before and after" the revolution of April, 1974. The people are still as kind and helpful as they ever were, perhaps now even more so.

So please don't let it be said that the British are afraid of visiting a democratic country.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL R. W. DAVISON,
PO 44,
Carcavelos,
Portugal.
June 7.

Inflation and climate

Dr G. C. L. Bertram

Dr David Green's letter (June 11) stresses that regional changes with time, indeed a short time especially when the generations of kind at only three or four centuries.

of our present misfortunes is to stress upon the physical fact that we have too many people in a country and that the age of 90 (only 25 years) it will have quadrupled, lies the danger, climate and with foodstuffs being so linked.

BERTRAM,
College, etc.

In the theatre

Tr Jean-Norman Benedetti

Trevor Nunn has pleaded eloquently in another journal connected with your own for



A Kashmiri, he began political life as a minister in the Kashmir government and subsequently became a considerable policy planning cell player, major role in the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship in 1971.

quently because, entrusted with a number of important diplomatic missions by Prime Minister Gandhi. He was also a former Indian Minister of Planning.

Born on April 24, 1918 he was educated at Punjab and Lucknow Universities and became an advocate in the Kashmir High Court and the Federal Supreme Court. Between 1946 and 1948 he was successively Home Secretary, Deputy Home Minister and Minister of Agriculture, the Government of India.

He was formerly speaker for India in the Constituent Assembly of the Bangladesh and was chosen by the Indian Prime Minister as her ambassador to the Pakistan Government, Mr Bhutto in 1973. The negotiations which followed the war between the two countries.

At the completion of this which brought about agreement by the United Nations for the withdrawal of Indian troops from East Bengal, he was transferred to New Delhi to be inducted into the cabinet as Minister of Planning.

He suffered a stroke early in this month while in India.

Dr I. J. JACKSON-
LIPKIN

Dr Isaac Jacob Jackson-Lipkin, who was born on June 1st at the age of 80, was the second son of the Rev. Emmanuel Lipkin and one of six brothers. He was educated in England and South Africa and later studied at the Liverpool University School of Medicine, where, after graduating, he spent some years at the Liverpool

consultations with her government and to attend in Soviet talks.

MR FRANCIS
WHITMORE

Mr Francis Whitmore, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* from 1938 to 1966 and subsequently Financial Director died at the age of 71.

He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, Manchester University, where he took a B.Com in 1923.

GP writes:
With the death of Fra

School of Tropical Medicine where he worked with Sir Ronald Ross on malaria research.

He practised as a consultant in Liverpool for almost 50 years until his retirement and also in Harley Street until the outbreak of war.

He was a member of the court of the University of Liverpool and in 1970 was awarded an honorary degree in recognition of his services to the city and his contribution to the North West Cancer Research Fund on the execu-

Whitmore, the City has lost of its best loved figures, was a financial journalist, the old school, though he admitted he loved the pomp and traditions of the bump was the least pompous, son imaginable.

Francis Whitmore began distinguished career in financial journalism on the *Financial Times* in 1929, 12 years later he moved on to *Evening Standard*. Then on the *Daily Telegraph* where he was City Editor from 1936-1966—a remarkable innings any standard and certainly

After vacating the editorial chair, he stayed on as Principal Director of that newspaper until his death.

His friends and contacts in the City and the business world were uncounted. His suzerainty over the City's bourse was undisputed. He was a step striding purposefully, like a merchant bank or brot' office was a familiar s'.

Francis will be remembered for many things—the love of music, Dutch paintings, and the fact that he was known for his humility and unselfishness, not least to a younger, and less capable

and a lay leader of the Jewish community, and a Justice of the Peace for the City of Liverpool. He was survived by a married daughter (Mrs Mavis Herman) and a son.

Sir Eric Studd has died at the age of 88. He was the second earl.

He was educated at Winchester and went to India in 1906. He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, India, from 1930 to 1934, Member of the Legislative Council, Bengal, in 1936, and M.L.A., Bengal, in

He was made an OBE in 1946.
He is succeeded by his son, Mr
Robert Kynaston Studd.

Lady Dersall, widow of
Field-Marshal Sir Cyril Dersall,
GCB KBE, Chief of the
Imperial General Staff 1936-37,
died on June 9, 1878.
She was the daughter of
Colonel G. Grosvenor, and
was married in 1902. Her
husband died in 1947.

Colonel Laocette J
Worthington, who died on
3, was appointed a Justice
the Peace for Staffordshire
1925.

Janet Lady Campbell, w
of Sir John Campbell, set
baronet, died on May 27 in
90th year. She was Janet L
son of Hood, daughter of J
Moffat, and she was marri
1921. Her husband died in

Court of App

No lawyers for man

No lawyers for man in prison inquiry

Praser v. Lord and Others
before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Roskill and Lord Justice Ormrod

A long-term prisoner in Holford Prison, Bristol, France's Jean Praser, was refused an injunction to restrain Mr Charles Mudge and two other prison visitors from interfering with his hearing of a disciplinary offence until he was afforded an opportunity of being represented at the inquiry by a solicitor and counsel of his choice.

The Court of Appeal dismissed

for offences against discipline the reference of charges to the Secretary of State, so that it was a matter of considerable importance.

Praser v. Lord & Greyhound Association Ltd [1968] 1 Q.B. the court had indicated that regard to representation by a solicitor and counsel before a Racing Association disciplinary committee might well be considered. It might well be considered that representation should be also.

It seemed to His Lordship in the present case and in all of his previous cases that all of his prison prisoners are in line of the Armed Forces or

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS
 said that it was claimed that last
 week he had been assaulted by a
 prisoner officer and had been
 charged with one or more
 offences against prison discipline
 and that he had been referred to
 a disciplinary committee of the
 board of visitors, of the prison at
 15. Today, his lawyers wished to
 know whether he was charged. They
 had sent a telegram to the prison
 governor saying that they were
 anxious to represent him at the
 hearing. The governor had not
 yet delayed until then.

An affidavit said they had spoken with a family member of the victim on the telephone. Mr. Clark, on the board of visitors who had identified the defendants as the men who were to conduct the inquiry, said he did not advise them to allow the appellant's representation or to adjourn the inquiry.

The board had been issued claiming a declaration that the appellant was entitled to be represented by a solicitor and counsel of his choice at any inquiry into a charge of misconduct under the prison rules and for the injunction.

RULE (2) of the Prison Rules, 1964, said: "At any inquiry into a charge against a prisoner he shall be given a full opportunity of hearing with respect to the charges against him and of presenting his own case."

If the prisoner was entitled to representation before the visitors, that would apply also to the Governor's powers to make awards.

natural justice did not make necessary that a person against whom disciplinary proceedings were pending should of necessity be represented by solicitors or counsel.

LORD JUSTICE ORMEROD agreed that it was Parliament's intention that a prisoner should have access to legal advice.

Solicitors: Ringman & Partners

Telford

has the space
and the people
for growing
companies

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Telford

for details of
relocation
opportunities
Call Bob Tilmouth
at 0952 613131

Ministers and industrialists examining BI scheme for national recovery

By Corina
Editor

Industrialists have been in a series of discussions being examined by the Minister, Cabinet Secretary, and the TUC, the government of what the CBI calls economic performance. The CBI says that businessmen, union leaders, and government must urgently get together to prepare a national programme, which is presented to Parliament by the industry through a new National Economic Council Office.

reached by the Com-
n of British Industry
ve of today's gathering
trial and economic
at Chequers where
will be reviewed ahead
week's vital Nedd
needing, to be attended
Wilson—throw light on
business community
putting new pressure
Government to take
decisions in the struggle
inflation.

CBI leaders, with the
of their industry-wide
members, claim that
putting forward a new
to deal with the main
problems of the
but one that does not
with certain planning
is recently agreed
with the TUC and now
Nedd could mean
say an economic per-
programme should
counter—inflation
(the CBI has already
an annual target
arrangements for con-
sages and prices) and
of payments objectives
did also cover invest-
ment manpower issues. One
recommendation is that

the National Enterprise Board
be plugged into the Nedd
machine, so that Little Neddies
for each main industry can bid
for state assistance within
agreed guidelines.

It is envisaged that the Gov-
ernment, the TUC, and the CBI
should negotiate the details of
the programme and then submit it
to the main Neddies, which
would then take it to Parlia-
ment for approval.

For its part, the CBI concedes
there is a role for the state-
financed NEB and proposes
some compromise with the
Government and the unions on
when and how public funds
should be used in the private
sector.

It suggests that companies re-
ceiving aid, according to criteria
outlined in its documents, should
sign three-year deals with their
unions and Whitehall depart-
ments. This would avoid open-
ended commitments by man-
agers and place new obligations
on employees as well as man-
agements receiving state funds.

Industrialists are also ready
to introduce what are described
as Company Information Policies,
with management consulting
their workers on how their
participation can be improved
by the company. The policies
would be monitored by the
Government.

All these ideas, and others
covered by the documents
quietly circulated within Gov-
ernment and union circles, are
being pressed against the back-
ground of the Prime Minister's
promised review of policy at the
report stage of the Industry Bill.

It was Mr Wilson who said the
Government was ready to con-
sider new means of economic
planning, replacing aid at the
development stage with a public
promise to look after its
commitments.

CBI blueprint, page 21

Uranium producers' institute inaugurated

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Fourteen leading producers
of uranium and two government
agencies have grouped together
to form the Uranium Institute,
which was inaugurated in Lon-
don yesterday. Its main func-
tions are to present the views
of its members on specific
issues and to build up informa-
tion on the likely future pat-
tern of supply and demand for
natural uranium.

Producers in Australia,
Canada, France, South Africa,
and the United Kingdom (Rio
Tinto-Zinc) are the founder
members of the institute, which
will also admit uranium com-
panies as associate members.

The institute's president, Mr
Terence Price, a former head of
reactor development at Harwell,
said: "The institute is a new
organization which will be an
Opec of the uranium world."

The institute's memorandum
of association, he pointed out,
concluded: "any agreement,
understanding, combination or
any other form of concerted
action to limit production, fix
prices, provide, receive or sup-
ply information regarding con-
tracts, or interfere with com-
mercial transactions, suppress
competition or in any other
manner restrain trade or com-
merce or to monopolize or con-
trol or to monopolize trade or
commerce."

The decision to form the in-
stitute, Mr Kosteuk said, arose
from the need for more reliable
information on the long-term
supply and demand position.

He added: "Without any
doubt we are about to enter
upon a period of very great
expansion, which is likely to
continue for as far ahead as
we can see."

"This remains true even if
we assume that fast reactor
development will proceed with-
out major problems, since the
plutonium required must first
be generated in thermal
reactors."

Sterling down to worst closing level despite making a partial recovery from early slump

By Melvyn Westlake

With apparently only limited
support from the Bank of Eng-
land, the pound managed a
partial recovery on the inter-
national currency markets yester-
day after plunging new
depths in the first hour of
trading.

Despite this "natural" rally,
it still closed at its weakest
level against the world's other
leading currencies. Its floating
devaluation against them since
December 1971 stood at 26.2
per cent at the close of trading
last night.

This was 0.3 per cent worse
than on the previous evening,
but also 0.3 per cent better
than the early morning level.
The pound lost a further 4
cents against the dollar at
\$2.2785, and touched new
"lows" on leading continental
financial centres.

The Bank of England pro-
vided some support to steer

the pound's exchange rate in
the desired direction, but for
much of the time it was only
able to let the natural correct-
ive processes of the market
assert themselves.

Dealers reported that there
was more of a "two-way mar-
ket" than on the previous two
days, with profit-taking and
the purchasing of sterling by
speculators who had sold cur-
rency that they had not owned.

The monetary authorities
will be watching the markets
this morning to see whether
last night's partial recovery
signalled the end of the
sudden turbulence during
recent days.

Unlike its decline last
month, sterling's latest drop
would not seem to be justified
as a necessary adjustment for
the much higher rate of infla-
tion in Britain than in most
other industrialized countries.

The pound's floating deval-
uation increased by more than 2
per cent last month and has

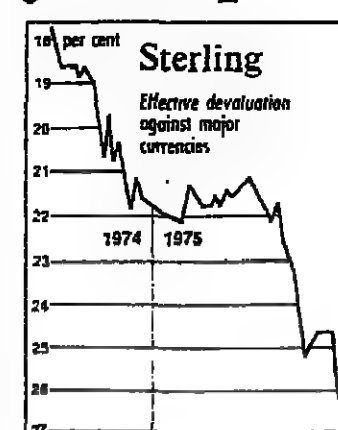
already fallen 1 per cent this
month.

This compares with the fore-
cast in the latest *Economic
Review* of the National Insti-
tute for Economic and Social
Research that the depreciation
rate would reach 26 per cent
by the end of this year and de-
cline generally by about 2
points every quarter.

Despite Britain's export
prices being probably now very
competitive on world markets,
sentiment in the foreign
exchange remains unfavour-
able, with fears of accelerating
inflation and industrial and
political unrest.

Divisions in the Labour
Party, together with the con-
firmation that the rail strike is
definitely to go ahead this
month, and today's publication
of last month's retail price
index movement, which is
expected to be the highest
ever, have served to focus
these fears.

The dollar also steadied yes-



terday after having been
dragged down on Wednesday
by the falling pound. The
danger that the United States
currency could continue to be
hurt in this way is causing a
good deal of concern.

Sugar price lowest in 18 months

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Hitting its lowest point for
nearly 18 months, the London
daily price of raw sugar yester-
day fell £12 to £145 a long ton,
having similarly fallen £12 on
Wednesday. Futures were also
lower at £139.52 for August
(£613 down on Wednesday)
and October at £134.10 (£4.77
down).

At the beginning of January
last year, the London daily
price was £157 a long ton. It
reached a low of £130 some in Fe-
bruary of that year and went
over the £300 mark in August.

By mid-October the £400 stage
was reached, and in November
a peak of £550 was touched.
Since then the price has
contracted gradually, with
occasional spurts of a few
pounds.

Poor consumer demand and
the prospect of a general in-
crease in world production
have been factors depressing
the market for some time, and
in the last few days the situa-
tion has been worsened, by
three adverse pieces of news.

1. A decision by Japanese
sugar refiners and importers to
ask overseas operators to defer
contracted shipments of raw
sugar for six months because
stocks of imported sugar are heavy.

2. The purchase by Egypt of
33,000 metric tons of white
sugar at a price of only \$390
(\$111) a ton.

3. Increasing reports that
Argentina will have large
quantities of sugar to sell this
year. The brokers C. Czarnikow
say that the total is likely
to be about 350,000 tons.

Sugar shipments from
Argentina are expected to
begin late in July or early in
August, and the government
has promised exporters that it
will suspend until the end of
the year a 15 per cent export
duty imposed after the recent
devaluation of the peso.



Mr. Jocelyn Hambro, chairman
of Hambros.

'No shipping loan loss' by Hambros

Hambros yesterday an-
nounced that, despite the
collapse of the tanker market,
it had until now suffered no
loss of principal or interest on
any shipping loan.

Moreover, the company,
which has extensive connections
with the Scandinavian ship-
owners who have been among
the hardest hit by the decline
in freight rates and in tanker
sale values, remains satisfied
that the security on its lend-
ing is adequate.

This statement accompanied
its announcement of lower
end-year profits figures.
Financial Editor, page 21

Electricity calls discipline

Mr. Menzies, chairman
Electricity Council, yes-
terday called for "financial
discipline" by the Government,
industrialists, and the public
to curb inflation.

He introduced a paper
entitled *The Public and the
Electricity Industry* to the
Institute of Public
Affairs and Accountancy.

Mr. Menzies said that in-
ference at Torquay
various governments in
the past had attempted such
as incomes and prices
to contain inflation, but
truly effective disci-
plinary measures on finan-
cial and industrial levels
had not been found.

He said that it was just
what a business
man, a local authority
worry as a whole to
cash budget as it
is household to budget
weekly shopping bills.
The problem is aggravated
in that so very large
the gross national prod-
uct taken up by central
tax directly, by local
taxes, and by the growing
nationalized industries
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MPs extend watch on nationalized industries

By David Young

Substantially increased powers
for the Parliamentary Select
Committee on the Nationalized
Industries were announced
yesterday by Mr. Russell Kerr,
MP, the chairman.

They will include a new
system of preliminary inquiries
which will involve every
nationalized industry chairman
making at least one public
appearance before the Select
Committee.

In the 20 years of its exis-
tence the Committee has been
able to conduct an average of
only three principal inquiries a
year and full-scale inquiries
into nationalized industries
have been held only once every
12 years.

The nationalized Cable and
Wireless Group and the horse-
racing Totalisator Board have
in fact never been the subject
of a full-scale inquiry.

The Committee, in now
increasing its strength from 15
to 25, which will enable it to set
up a third subcommittee to
spread the workload.

The first principal inquiry
will be into the Cable and Wire-
less Group.

Announcing the new arrange-
ments yesterday, Mr. Kerr said
the new system would mean
more principal inquiries as well
as the new system of prelimi-
nary inquiries.

This new flexibility, Mr. Kerr
added, would allow the Com-
mittee to undertake what he
described as "brush-fire"
inquiries such as investigations
into the reasons and effects of
sudden price changes by
nationalized industries.

Had this system been in
operation at the time of the
public dispute between Sir
Monty Finniston, chairman of
the British Steel Corporation,
and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, then
Industry Secretary, the Com-
mittee would have conducted an
immediate inquiry, Mr. Kerr
said.

The first of the three sub-
committees will be responsible
for all the transport-related
industries, the second for steel
and energy, and the third the
Post Office and communications.

The Committee regards such
bodies as the various authori-
ties in the electricity and trans-
port industries separately and
has therefore over 30 industries
to look into.

The new system will mean
that each of the industry chair-
men will have to go before a
public sitting of a subcommit-
tee and explain his annual
reports and accounts.

The system has been devel-
oped because of growing frus-
tration, particularly among
younger MPs, about the
diminishing status of Select
Committees and the lack of
information for MPs to get the
nationalized industries.

The Committee members re-
gard themselves as representa-
tives of the shareholders in the
nationalized industries and feel
that the industries should be
more publicly accountable than
under the present system.

EEC indicates shift in its attitude to oil

From Michael Horvath
Brussels, June 12

The European Commission
said today it was anxious to
play a part in the resumption
of the dialogue between con-
sumers and producers, and that
it now accepted that the ques-
tion of oil could not be dis-
cussed in isolation from or given
precedence over other raw
materials.

The in-stance on making oil
the central issue is widely re-
garded as the main reason for
the breakdown of the prepara-
tory meeting last April in Paris.

Norway clears way to buy Reksten shares

Oslo, June 12—At a secret
meeting last night, the Nor-
wegian parliament authorized
the government to use up to
200m crowns (about £17.5m)
to buy shares from the
Reksten Shipping Co, informed
sources said today.

Negotiations are taking place
with Hambros Bank for pur-
chase of the shares, which
Reksten has deposited with the
bank as security for loans, they
added.

The sources said the latest
estimate of their value was
130m crowns.

How the markets moved

Rises

Ass Port Cement 5p to 146p
Arlington Shanks 4p to 55p
Beecham Grp 5p to 295p
Brit. Am Tob 5p to 322p
Berry Wiggins 7p to 82p
Distillers 3p to 137p
GKN 4p to 244p

Falls

Alfred Discount 15p to 195p
Allied Ldn 4p to 35p
Barnard 4p to 142p
Bentley 3p to 48p
Dimplex Ind 1p to 51p
Hammerston 10p to 395p
Hawker Sid 2p to 282p

Equities staged a strong recovery
from early falls.
Gold-edged securities closed firmly
after fluctuating sharply.
Sterling fell by 23 points to \$2.2785.
The "effective devaluation" rate
was 26.2 per cent.

On other pages

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Unit Trust prices 22
Wall Street 22
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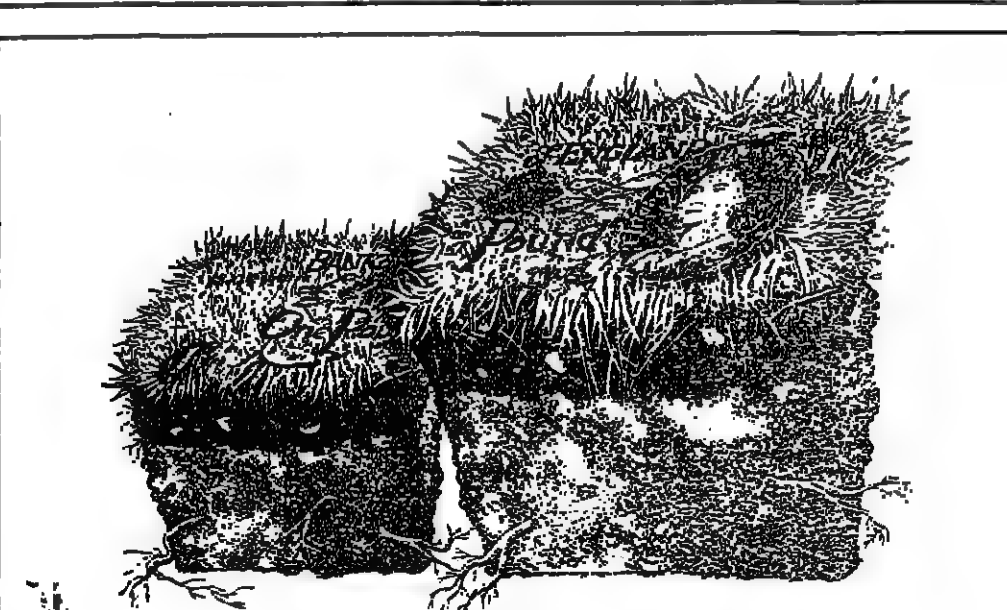
FT index: 334.7 +0.5
The Times index: 139.72 -0.22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.75	1.70
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.25	81.50
Canada \$	2.37	2.32
Denmark Kr	12.60	12.20
Finland Mk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.40	5.20
Greece Dr	66.25	61.25
Hongkong \$	11.60	11.35
Italy L	1440.00	1385.00
Japan Yn	690.00	665.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.35	11.00
Portugal Esc	56.50	54.00
Spain Pes	166.00	154.00
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US \$	2.26	2.26
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.25	

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied
yesterday. L.P. Different rates apply to
travel cheques and other foreign
currency business.

Gold rose by \$1.00 to \$155.75 an
oz.
SDR's was 1.24877 on Thursday,
while SDR-E was 0.547298.
Commodities: Reuters' index
closed yesterday at 1,062.2 (1,064.9
on Wednesday).
Reports, pages 22, 24 and 25



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Chief Estates Surveyor
Peterborough Development Corporation
P.O. Box 3
Peterborough

Electrical strike hits 6,000 jobs

Two more factories belonging to the Ward and Goldstone electrical engineering group were brought to a standstill yesterday because of the strike by 400 engineering craftsmen. All 10 of the company's plants in the north-west are now idle and the number of workers laid off has reached nearly 6,000.

The Lancashire factories affected yesterday were at Atherton, where 730 workers were sent home, and the accessories plant at Pendleton, Salford, where 100 employees were laid off.

The only factories in the group still working are at Liverpool, Eccles and Todmorden, which all produce wiring components for the motor industry. These could be forced to close before the weekend.

TV sales rise

The threat of higher VAT rates caused deliveries of colour television sets to rise during April for the first time for more than a year. Figures issued by the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association yesterday show that deliveries of colour TV sets to the United Kingdom market rose by 4 per cent to 177,000 compared with 171,000 last year.

Car rental 'conspiracy'

The United States Federal Trade Commission has accused three car rental companies, Hertz, Avis and National Car Rental System of conspiracy to monopolize airport car rentals and fix prices. They are accused of submitting common bids and specifications for airport concessions and fixing eligibility standards that exclude competitors. —Reuters.

300 lose jobs

Three hundred people are to be made redundant at the Glacier Metals plant in Kilmaronock, Ayrshire. Mr Thomas Emmett, director and general manager, said there had been a severe reduction in demand from the automotive industry for the bearings which the plant produces.

Car premiums up

Northern Star Insurance said yesterday it was raising motor insurance premiums about 14 per cent for its 190,000 policy holders from July 1, due to higher repair costs.

French estimates cut

Paris, June 12.—French Government estimates of export growth in 1975 were cut to 3.5 per cent from 10 per cent. Import growth is now estimated at less than 1 per cent from October's 6 per cent, informed sources said.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

Percentage increase	Year 1975/Year 1974						2nd half 1975/1st half 1975	
	Treasury (Apr)	NIESR (June)	LBS (Apr)	H (June)	HAG (June)	P&D (June)	Treasury (Apr)	NIESR (June)
Consumption	1.8	2.2	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	-1.6	0.2
Private investment inc. housebuilding	-5.9	-7.4	-9.5	-8.0	-8.2	-10.1	2.7	5.7
Public investment inc. housebuilding	-1.2	5.6	-0.9	0.7	-1.5	1.3	0.0	6.1
Public authorities consumption	4.0	4.8	4.8	2.4	4.7	3.0	3.8	4.3
Exports	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.8	1.4	0.2
Imports	-2.5	-1.4	0.3	-2.4	-3.0	-2.6	4.5	5.8
Stockbuilding (Em)	-400	-540	-602	-170	-465	-200	-200	-170
Gross domestic product after adjustment to factor cost	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.0	1.6
Inflation forecasts	—	25.0	23.0	22.4	20.5	24.2	—	—
Balance of payments — current account deficit (Em) Year	—	2,601	2,180	2,400	1,519	2,150	—	2,724

All forecasts are in constant prices, seasonally adjusted and at annual rates. The stockbuilding and balance of payments forecasts in the second half 1975/1st half 1975 section are forecasts for the second half of 1975 multiplied by two. Stockbuilding is in 1970 prices. The forecasts by the Treasury, the NIESR and LBS are based on the assumption of unchanged policies. The forecasts by H, HAG and P&D assume changes in policy. For details readers should refer to original sources. The forecasts by H, HAG and P&D are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in results also reflect differences in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work was performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets. The Treasury publishes its forecasts with the Financial Statement and Budget Report, which usually appears once a year. NIESR and LBS revise their forecasts every quarter. H, HAG and P&D revise their forecasts every month.

£60m machine tools for Leyland

By Clifford Webb

During the next few months British Leyland will place orders for £60m worth of machine tools to be delivered next year. Most of them will go to the group's truck and bus factories to replace outdated plant.

Since British Leyland was formed seven years ago, the consistently profitable commercial vehicle operations have been starved of investment to enable the lion's share to go to the car factories of Austin-Morris, Rover-Triumph and Jaguar.

A negotiating team led by Mr Alec Sanders, manufacturing staffs director, British Leyland cars, but representing the whole corporation has told machine tool manufacturers that it would maintain the £60m level of orders for each of the next 10 years.

years and that overseas manufacturers will only be used when there is no British alternative.

Mr Sanders said yesterday: "I believe that we have now allayed the fears of the British machine tool industry that the huge investment envisaged by the Ryder Report would swamp their production capacity and lead to orders being lost."

Fortunately we are able to indicate that our machine tool requirements split very nicely into equal sized packages over the next 10 years. "Of course there will be unavoidable peaks for such things as new engines and gearboxes, but we shall do our best to keep them spread out."

The machine toolmen's fears had largely arisen because the Ryder Report indicated that

BL's total capital investment would begin with £102m this year, rising to a peak of £163m within five years and then tail off to about £112m in the 1980s.

Mr Sanders recently addressed a team from the Machine Tool Trades Association led by Mr George Thompson, its president and deputy managing director of Wickham. This came after an earlier meeting with Mr D. N. Byrne, head of the Department of Industry's machine tool division.

At both meetings BL's machine tool requirements were spelt out and the timescale indicated. An attempt was also made to split the orders into different classifications so that United Kingdom manufacturers could identify their own sectors.

UK 'missing out' in Nigeria

Members of Nigeria's first big trade mission to the United Kingdom yesterday expressed anxiety about the failure of British exporters to seize opportunities of which their overseas competitors, and particularly those from the United States, Japan and Taiwan, were taking energetic advantage.

Reporting that deals worth more than £5m had been concluded during the two weeks which the mission had spent in the United Kingdom, and that negotiations potentially worth far more had been opened, Chief (Dr) Henry Fajemirokun, its leader, believed there were "enormous opportunities for the British in Nigeria".

BP and Pakhoed seek Dutch link

The BP group in The Netherlands and the Pakhoed group of Rotterdam are investigating areas in which cooperation could be attractive for both groups.

BP aims at optimal use of its existing and future facilities, particularly at its modern refinery in Europoort. Pakhoed wants to expand its logistic services (transport, refining and distribution of oil and oil products). It is important for Pakhoed to satisfy the demand of the customers of its Paktank division for refining capacity which can be combined with the Paktank infrastructure of tankage and pipelines in the Rotterdam area. —Reuters.

More may get oil board jobs

Calls from Labour and Conservative MPs to consider increasing the proposed minimum number of members on the British National Oil Corporation, were answered by the Government yesterday.

The Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill, which establishes the corporation, provides that it should consist of no fewer than six and not more than 20 members. But after representations from both sides, Mr John Smith, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons committee discussing the Bill that the Government would reconsider the minimum number.

Growth rate revised downwards

A downward revision of the rise forecast for gross domestic product this year is contained in the latest National Institute Economic Review.

In February, when the previous forecast was published, the rise was expected to be 2.4 per cent. The rise is now expected to be 1.6 per cent.

The main cause of this change is the behaviour of stockbuilding. In February, the National Institute was forecasting positive stockbuilding of £264m. Its present forecast is for negative stockbuilding of £540m.

This alteration brings the National Institute into line with other forecasting units, and reflects a general expectation that companies will try to improve their financial position this year by large cuts in stocks.

The National Institute's downward revision of the growth rate has been made despite an increase in public authorities' consumption.

By Michael Bailey

Britain's ports are going through a "dramatic and serious" situation because of the fall in the country's trade, Mr Philip Chappell, chairman of the National Ports Council, said yesterday.

Traffic was about 20 per cent down because of the recession, but ports were unable to run down their capital assets or manpower in line with it.

Further increases in charges were inevitable this year, he said, the extent depending on the industry's continuing efforts to reduce costs through greater efficiency.

Speaking at a London press conference to introduce the council's annual report, Mr Chappell said containerisation of the million tons of South African trade during the next three years would mean that 1,000 men at five or six ports would be replaced by only 150 at Southampton alone.

All the forecasts indicated a continuing decline in the total demand for labour at a time when recent severance agreements had produced a situation where limited natural wastage could be expected.

In such a situation it would be "tragic", Mr Chappell said, if the opportunity were to be missed to get better manpower forecasting. In a reference to the recent Commons debate where "massive investment in the ports" was urged, Mr Chappell said this would be a recipe for over-capacity in present circumstances.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economics of combining heat and power

From Mr E. R. Freeman

Sir, The figures in the report in Business News of June 2 about the possible huge savings from combined heat and power systems in industry are inaccurate and very misleading.

The total inland energy consumption for the United Kingdom was only 350 million tonnes coal equivalent in 1973, so that the prospective saving of 1,000 million tce is clearly exaggerated. Of the total fuel actually used, about 100 million tce was taken by the electricity supply industry and the use of electricity in industry absorbed about 30 million tce of the total primary fuel input.

Only a minute fraction of this could be saved by the conversion of the few electrical drives suitable for hydraulic power systems. It is also questionable, if such a scheme were practicable, whether it would save the country's self sufficiency in fuel to transfer a lot of energy supply from coal to diesel fuel.

Hydraulic power is not a new idea but has not been used widely and the prospect of scrapping hundreds of millions of electric motors and control gear and replacing them by hydraulic power units, for which little or no manufacturing capacity exists, is a daunting idea to say the least.

The other huge economies you mention are illusory. Combined heat and power schemes are the standard practice for industries where there is a large demand for process heat such as the iron and steel industry, paper, oil and chemical industries and combined heat and power schemes are regularly investigated for other industries.

The opportunities are reviewed as the costs and availability of fuel change and the costs of capital plant increase. There must be very few practical opportunities for heat and power schemes in industry which are now neglected.

The difficulty with the combined schemes, apart from those in the process heat industries, is the balance of heat and electricity demands; electricity is needed when local heat is not required or the local diesel generating plant is out of service. There is, therefore, little opportunity for saving in the generating capacity needed for the public supply, particularly during summer months when the general demand is low.

Furthermore, the savings suggested could be obtained on any proposed scheme where process heat is not required. The cost of a diesel plant and waste boilers, in addition to required for a normal scheme, will be £150-£200 kW, while the electricity factor on the generating will be very low and it is ing perhaps not more than a few pounds a year.

With the changes in fuel and availability of fuel important that all new schemes for economy should be investigated but it should be suggested that total schemes, combined heat and power schemes or waste recovery schemes, if they may now be called, not been thoroughly gaged by British industry in the past and will not be reviewed sensibly in the future.

Yours faithfully,

E. R. FREEMAN, McLean & Partners, Shear House, West Byfleet, Surrey, June 6.

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Yours faithfully,

E. R. FREEMAN, McLean & Partners, Shear House, West Byfleet, Surrey, June 6.

Nypro's professional engineering experience

From Mr R. E. Selman

Sir, There follows the text of a letter from myself on reading your correspondence column of June 9:

It has been the policy of Nypro (UK) Limited, which company has accepted the findings of the Court of Inquiry about its management structure, not to enter into further controversy about issues arising from the report of the Court of Inquiry. Certainly, we have no desire to enter into the merits of the debate at present being carried out in your columns about the appropriate qualifications for professional engineers.

It is, however, important that the debate be based on facts which are accurately stated, and it would be wrong to let the statements made in Professor Sargent's letter (The Times, June 9), go uncorrected, since this letter misrepresents the amount of professional engineering experience and expertise available within the company.

I would emphasize that, in correcting the facts stated in Professor Sargent's letter, I am not seeking to alter the company's acceptance of the Court of Inquiry's finding. The company accepted responsibility for the mistakes made at a very early stage of the public inquiry, and also made it clear that it would be wrong to apportion blame

between individuals, since our internal engineering procedures were inadequate and did not prevent mistakes being made. The qualifications of those employed by the company are largely set out in the report, though some employees had some qualifications which were referred to in evidence, but which are not recorded in the report.

The report makes it clear that the broad decision to install the by-pass system, which led to the disaster, was taken at a meeting at which two chartered engineers were present. The implementation of the decision was left in the hands of engineers who both held BNC in mechanical engineering and were graduate members of engineering institutions.

Apert from the company's lack of internal procedures, which would have ensured proper design, one of the problems at the time of the disaster was that we had no works engineer in post. Both the works engineer who had left and the man appointed but not yet in post, were chartered mechanical engineers. During the absence of a works engineer we did have available for consultation a chartered engineer from an outside organization. In view of this arrangement, we did not have an acting

works engineer at the time of the disaster. I had asked our electric services engineer to do the activities of the ing department, but certified accepted that it appropriate for him to works engineer, and regarded him as acting engineer.

The final point mention is that the chemical engineers on hold Dutch qualified the general works mar L. Although the Dute we undertook did no any detail on mechanical engineering matters, I in doing an injustice to them as "technicians".

For myself, I hold in chemical engineer Delft University and member of the Institution of Engineers as my general works who has had more years' experience chemical industry, qualifications of I.R. B.T.S. Heerlen.

Yours faithfully,

R. E. SELMAN, Managing Director, Nypro (UK) Limited, Flitborough, South Humberside.

Laporte

Significant Progress in 1974

Salient Figures 1974

	1974	1973
	£'000	£'000
External sales (Group excluding Associates)	60,846	50,079
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	9,547	7,329
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	3,510	3,747
Ordinary dividends	1,595	1,482

From the Report of the Directors.

1974 was a good year for our Company, but most of the progress was made in the first half of the year when demand for our products was strong.

Economic conditions remain difficult and it is impossible to forecast our 1975 results, but we do expect them to be lower than those achieved in 1974. However, we do have a number of strengths. The international spread of our business gives us some protection against a particularly bad recession in any specific country. We have a strong technological base and operate mainly in specialised chemical areas.

From the statement by Mr. John Harvey, the Chairman, to the Annual Meeting held on 12th June 1975.

Through prudent management our cash resources are satisfactory despite the strain imposed by inflation. We have taken steps to have substantial medium-term finance available in order that we may continue to develop our business in the most profitable manner possible.

We shall shortly be inviting Shareholders to endorse a proposal for a closer association between Laporte and Solvay. These proposals will further strengthen the excellent relationships we have had with Solvay since 1970 and will also give some improvement to our Company's cash position.

Political and economic conditions in the U.K., and some other countries in which we operate, are at the moment unfavourable for private enterprise and future employment. I cannot refrain from observing that our efforts to combat these matters are often impeded by actions and influences from people politically dedicated to frustrating them. This cannot be in the best interests of the nation and the Government must remedy these conditions, and soon.

I applaud the Referendum decision because I believe that it represents what is beneficial both for the U.K. and also for the Shareholders and Employees of the Laporte Group.

I myself intend to retire from the Chairmanship on 31st December of this year. The Board has appointed Mr. R. M. Ringwald as my successor and Mr. G. F. Sommerville as Chief Executive and Vice Chairman, both with effect from 1st January 1976. I commend these proposed appointments, given to men well experienced in our affairs and well equipped to deal with them, and I extend to them my warmest good wishes.

I said when I was appointed Chairman in 1972, that I had confidence in the future of this Company — this I now repeat with increased conviction.

Laporte Industries (Holdings) Limited, Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London W1R 0BE.

High Performance Chemicals.....

..... from High Performance People



Finding the answers to these questions takes time. Make sure it's ours, not yours.

What is the latest forecast for the construction industry in the North East in 1975/6?

Are HP sales up on last month?

What is the level of cine-camera ownership by country in Europe?

The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit.

Over the last eleven years the Unit has steadily built up a comprehensive library of files covering the many sectors of business and marketing needed to service the marketing effort of The Thomson Organisation Limited.

The Unit has now opened its doors to the 'business public' and is offering its information and services on a fee basis.

The store of information includes files on all advertised products; on companies in the UK and overseas; market research; media and distribution. The library is regularly supplied with reference books, directories, reports and government publications. All quality newspapers, along with 250 magazines covering consumer interests, business, trade and technical publications are scanned for information and are kept for a minimum of six months.

The Unit comprises two sections:

The Information Section.

This incorporates the library itself and staff who, in addition to storing information, are able to answer quick queries either over the phone or by sending on material extracted from the files.

The Marketing Intelligence Section.

Executives in this section answer longer, more involved queries and produce detailed reports and analyses. Especially tailored continuous services are also available.

In short, whether you're after the simplest population statistic or an involved breakdown of HP sales in the UK, you'll find the facts through The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit.

There is a basic scale of fees starting with a retainer fee of £150 p.a. which gives access to the information in the library.

For further information about the Unit and how it can help you, write to: Christine Hull, Manager, The Times Information and Marketing Intelligence Unit, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Comforting results from Hambros

Hambros succeeded in convincing both its detractors and supporters yesterday. For former the company had an annual denial of losses or gains on its shipping; for the latter there were its figures which, on that standing, were somewhat disappointing.

It is either the banking margins, or the life assurance, this time, contributing the first time with the £2m-plus—provided any payment: the problems in the investment dealing business, which realised and limited losses appear to have been entirely responsible for after tax decline in bank and investment banking.

Improvement in the United Kingdom market, to the end of accounting date, is away, Hambros reckons this decline was very due to its overseas statements.

ambros shares were picking up at night as the absence of news on shipping and expected to go further on company's repeated assurance that its loans are adequately secured. But a 6.6 per cent yield at 165p, even in the face of a potentially better return for bank and investment funds, has nothing much to commend it.

1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalisation £34.5m
Pre-tax profits £3.10m
Dividend gross 10.9p (9.65p)

When 600 money from machine tools apparently faultless performance from the George Cohen 600 up for the year to March 1975 confirmed the confidence he interm but also suggests a could be some degree of the group to withstand the of the squall lying ahead.

Exports up from £19m to £20m and now a quarter of over seem to have played a part in a 15.5 per cent rise in 1974/75. The company's profits and order books could firm throughout the year.

Profits are not a factor in the scrap results. Progress buoyancy in demand for "discarded products" while encountered "both quantities and quality" of scrap.

Divisional profits, however, rose by over half to £1.1m. Unchanged on the day, p. Cohen's shares are standing on a p/e ratio of 5 and a 7.7 per cent—ratings have been taking a view of 1975/76.

1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalisation £21.5m
Pre-tax profits £10.2m
Dividend gross 4.64p (4.13p)

Lawns in wind at a third down in the mid-1974/75 profits are as expected. Recognising it could have been worse, shares gained 4p to 57p.

The company cannot be denied of much improvement year. Sales value is ahead 10p not, of course, by 25 per cent but volume is still on this time last year.

of the more basic building, stocked by UBM are, however, starting to move more slowly.

politicians can now claim some of the motor industry's worst recession for a century. Manufacturers saying that this recession got worse before it gets better and want their leader to spoken over issues such as Japanese cars.

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his present post as chair of Ford's European committee. A colleague said last night: "Bill Barry now feels quite free from any of his shackles. What is more fully recovered from a illness last year and is to go. In many ways he is Raymond Brooke—an notice who came up the way and has never stopped a spade a spade."

ed, Sir William may yet spade a bloody shovel. ed a private meeting of MMT council in London day: "I am sick and tired of politicians who are more in ed in scoring political



Mr. Leslie Smith, Chairman of BOC International, Finance for long-term projects.

quickly and it seems fair to grasp at straws, and suggest that the building trade is at last starting to revive.

Stocks of slow-moving items have been trimmed back, and debtors have been reduced. Thus, though still highly geared and needing some sort of additional funding when business turns up, UBM has reduced borrowings from 95 per cent to 78 per cent of shareholders' funds during the year.

The debate, with the shares selling at just under 34 times historic earnings and yielding over 12 per cent, is whether the revival will come in time to save another earnings fall and thus place the dividend, raised 54 per cent last year, in jeopardy. On balance, it looks too early to be buying UBM.

1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalisation £22.4m
Sales £131m (£127m)
Pre-tax profits £5.1m (£4.7m)
Dividend gross 6.37p (6.06p)

Guthrie Problems at home Guthrie Corporation had the worst of most worlds. Its best subsidiaries, which should have been turning out profits sufficient to generate a corporate tax charge, against which ACT might be offset, have, instead, been turning out huge losses.

So, although profits are ahead at the present level, the company's tax position is likely to be a heavy burden in the current year. For Guthrie has yet to get its United Kingdom carpet companies, which last year went into the red to the tune of £100,000 million ahead of the "exceptional" reorganisation expenses back into profitable order; and if the losses will be reduced they are still likely to be high enough to keep the tax charge at a high level.

Guthrie, however, reckons to have a reasonably good balance sheet and is not unduly highly geared; moreover, borrowings should come down in the current year as the highly geared, commodity dealing companies feel the benefit of lower commodity prices. There are encouraging signs that the company is to

points off each other, than in giving the country a lead out of the mass of our present difficulties. "Dammit," yesterday, when the pound was at an all-time low, they were doing it again. The unyielding electricity are done, worried and impatient for a lead. I do not care whether the lead comes from Labour, Liberal, Conservative or a coalition, but come it must."

Gift tray
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Champagne diet
Kenneth Bergin and Peter Taggart yesterday blessed a meal of champagne, smoked salmon, fillet steak with mixed salad, followed by creamless fresh fruit salad and decaffeinated coffee.

Neither Bergin nor Taggart are men of the cloth, but members of the new priesthood, medicine, which dispenses "dieting" from the flesh, in particular coronary disease.

Bergin is director and Taggart senior physician of the Cavendish Medical Centre. This is a London-based private health screening centre owned by Brands, recently diagnosed elsewhere as suffering from first-degree finger burns in the property market.

Ticking off the aforementioned ingredients of a safe, if expensive, business lunch, Taggart said that champagne was low in hangover-producing compounds, and smoked salmon low in cholesterol.

The little animal fat to be found on a grilled steak could be counteracted by a salad doused in vegetable oil. Fruit salad was high in vitamin C, and the decaffeinated coffee caused less fat to be released into the bloodstream.

Taggart draws attention to the doubling in the number of men aged between 35 and 44 dying of heart disease in England and Wales in the 20 years up to 1970. There had also been a 50 per cent increase in deaths of women of the same age from the same cause in the past 10 years. This he attributed not to the pill, but speculated that it might be connected with the readiness of women to do jobs formerly thought of as "men's work."

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The key feature of the CBI approach is that the NEDC council should, without delay, start work on what it calls an "Economic Performance Programme", based upon an analysis of the basic problems facing the United Kingdom and the policies required to overcome them. It is also puzzling forward proposals on employee relations (such as the provision of information) and guidelines on public sector/private sector relations (including the question of facilities for companies in need of special financial assistance).

Businessmen, trade unionists and government would then agree on an indicative national strategy, set out in broad terms. This would obviously include any government investment in development or other measures affecting industry generally, highlighting those industries facing special problems.

Individual little Neddies could then bid for any form of special treatment that they judged necessary for their sector. The application would have to satisfy criteria set out in the indicative Performance Programme. All parties would be responsible for monitoring progress of the macroeconomic strategy produced by government and would report back to the NEDC Council accordingly.

Individual companies would be free to decide whether or not to operate under their Little NEDdy scheme (which might involve the National Enterprise Board, if the company wished, acting in a consultative capacity) or to follow the guidelines, if there was a need for rationalization or reconstruction within that sector.

General principles underlying the CBI's approach to selective aid to industry are that it does not support selective aid to individual companies which depends on the following arguments: preservation of competition (the proper function of legislation on monopolies and restrictive practices); balance of payments (since it results in distortions of free trade); projects with long lead times (government is not better than the market); and economic vitality (this description is so wide as to be virtually meaningless).

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own forecasting data available and there should be no attempt to prevent discussion of major economic parameters prior to the Budget", the CBI says. "Any problem of confidentiality in this respect would need discussion at NEDC. The Economic Performance Programme would need to be revised every two years. The macroeconomic forecasts would also have to be revised every two years and the national strategy reviewed accordingly after intensive NEDC/EDC consultation."

The Treasury or NEDdy would produce macroeconomic forecasts for five years ahead, possibly based on alternative growth rate assumptions. Forecasts should be discussed and agreed by NEDC including the breakdown between consumption, government expenditure, private investment, exports and imports (and possibly wages and profits), and then presented to Parliament.

Long-term strategies
In turn, the network of Little Neddies for individual industries would be asked to consider the implications of these forecasts, and of relevant international comparisons provided by NEDC, for their industries and to identify problems and constraints.

With information received from industry (either direct from companies after consultations at plant level or through trade associations), from trade unions and from sponsoring departments, the EDCs would then formulate long-term strategies for their particular sectors and present these plans for correlation and submission to the NEDC. The role of trade associations in this process will be particularly important.

In industries which have no Little Neddies, new ones or special tripartite working parties could be established where appropriate, either covering particular sectors or "problem" oriented.

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Always a highly geared company, BOC's borrowings since last September have risen from £171m to £193m by May. This recourse to equity funding will reduce borrowings as a proportion of capital employed from 45 to 41 per cent.

As for the interim results, they show a virtual across-the-board improvement. North Sea activities more than made good a slight setback in industrial gases and rentals. Alroco, which contributed £6.2m of the associates' profits of £7.04m, has seen little downward as yet while its forecast of £10.5m is obviously highly conservative.

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Sheffield Twist
Food for thought
Thorndyke's 85p per share in cash for Sheffield Twist Drill is not the overkill bid I suggested might happen yesterday, but it is still a comfortable 91 per cent premium on the 45p bid. My guess is that the Swedish group will want to see firm backing from the Sheffield board for any new bid and hope to see more encouraging support from Sheffield Twist's workforce. But one danger now is that foreign companies have a habit of throwing in the towel when they get involved in a fierce United Kingdom takeover battle—nowadays on the sensible view that it might be dangerous to pay too much for a British company however tempting it may look.

Business Diary: Politics is bunk • Sweet charity
William Barry, 62-year-old man of Ford of Britain, yesterday elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, has a lot to follow. Sir Raymond Brooke, 62, of GKN, set a tremendous pace during his year of with some of the most open speeches made in the history of the British industry.

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CBI blueprint for industrial revival

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Sheffield Twist
Food for thought
Thorndyke's 85p per share in cash for Sheffield Twist Drill is not the overkill bid I suggested might happen yesterday, but it is still a comfortable 91 per cent premium on the 45p bid. My guess is that the Swedish group will want to see firm backing from the Sheffield board for any new bid and hope to see more encouraging support from Sheffield Twist's workforce. But one danger now is that foreign companies have a habit of throwing in the towel when they get involved in a fierce United Kingdom takeover battle—nowadays on the sensible view that it might be dangerous to pay too much for a British company however tempting it may look.

Business Diary: Politics is bunk • Sweet charity
William Barry, 62-year-old man of Ford of Britain, yesterday elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, has a lot to follow. Sir Raymond Brooke, 62, of GKN, set a tremendous pace during his year of with some of the most open speeches made in the history of the British industry.

politicians can now claim some of the motor industry's worst recession for a century. Manufacturers saying that this recession got worse before it gets better and want their leader to spoken over issues such as Japanese cars.

re are doubts here that Sir William is, the or job. Ford managers traditionally kept their down in British politics, ing this to be the safest for a multinational. As ing director and chief of Ford from 1967, 3 Sir William went along Detroit's advice.

his present post as chair of Ford's European committee. A colleague said last night: "Bill Barry now feels quite free from any of his shackles. What is more fully recovered from a illness last year and is to go. In many ways he is Raymond Brooke—an notice who came up the way and has never stopped a spade a spade."

ed, Sir William may yet spade a bloody shovel. ed a private meeting of MMT council in London day: "I am sick and tired of politicians who are more in ed in scoring political

realm is an over-riding consideration. State aid is supported for research and development, and regional policy reasons. It also says selective assistance may be justified in order to avoid social hardship, but this must be linked to a clear strategy. Help under policies towards industries facing unfair foreign competition is also supported.

Discussing short-term support for major enterprises, the CBI recognizes that all governments have as a major policy objective, the maintenance of a high level of employment. But this aim does not justify particular jobs in uncompetitive activities. In our public money into individual companies solely because they are major employers was a certain recipe for waste and stagnation, and for unfair competition against other firms.

However, if a major firm faces serious financial difficulties and possibly bankruptcy, as a result of factors outside that firm's control, then it is right that the Government should discuss the situation with the management and representatives of employees.

In times of high inflation the cash position of firms may deteriorate very rapidly. In particular circumstances the Government may have to opt, while discussions are underway, with a view to obtaining agreement on a strategy for the company as an alternative to liquidation. Where such a strategy cannot be agreed then the company concerned must go into liquidation.

Equity participation should be considered only in the last resort. Ownership was not a necessary prerequisite for accountability as government could ensure this in other ways. Any such participation should be accompanied by an obligation on the Government to divest itself of such a holding as soon as possible.

Selective state aid
Selective state assistance should not be permanent, but given for a limited period in accordance with a clear strategy, timetabled and with the relevant lending terms. Government commitment should be specific to avoid an open-ended one.

The CBI recommends that, in appropriate cases, conditions should be attached to selective financial assistance, aimed to secure greater cooperation between management and employees. It sets out a "New Deal" which agreed guidelines of pledges which could be negotiated and agreed between Government and the board of a company, placing obligations on management and employees before taxpayers' money is made available.

Deals would be limited to three years. At the end of this time (or earlier where a rapid recovery allows) the Government would implement its obligation to divest itself of any equity holdings as soon as possible. Any additional funds necessary to support the company will be raised on the basis of a prospectus.

Every company is recommended to take steps to develop a company information policy approved by boards and continuously monitored at that level. Senior management should decide what information should be made available to employees.

Listed companies must take Stock Exchange regulations into account. A policy should cover organization of the company, finance, competitive situation and productivity, plans and prospects. Very comprehensive information on manpower affairs is also urged.

Maurice Corina
Governments like the idea, it may be some time before the Pakistanis can actually touch down there as an extension of their Karachi-Peking service.

But it seems as if PIA will eventually get to North Korea. The service is a deterrent. At a time when most of the other major world airlines are reporting bad times financially, PIA's fiscal year 1974/75 revenue grew by 57 per cent; passengers by 34 per cent; and the net profit was more than \$2m.

And what, we asked, will your profit be during the current financial year? "It will be good", the air marshal replied, "so good that I hate to tell you the forecast, for its size is likely to be quite embarrassing."

Diversions
With a wary eye on the complex political situation in the Middle East, Manchester Liners is using a route via Turkey when it introduces a new seasonal container service from Manchester to Iran next month.

The choice of route through the Turkish port of Iskenderun means that the service will only have to cross one international frontier in order to provide through container facilities to Teheran and other industrial areas in Iran.

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progressive British engineering services Group, vigorously implementing a programme overseas expansion, requires a qualified Solicitor for this senior appointment. He will be responsible for advising the Board on all legal aspects of the Group's activities, including U.K. and overseas contracts and the acquisition of companies. Age is not critical, but the successful candidate will have the ability to handle decisively a varied range of legal problems. Some international experience is desirable. Generous fringe benefits; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under Ref. A5562 to E. A. C. Griffin.

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Appointment of

DIRECTOR OF STATES

Aycliffe New Town Development Corporation is looking for a man with drive, initiative and imagination for a newly created appointment to administer and develop the industrial, commercial and housing aspects of the town at Aycliffe. The industrial assets represent a £12 million investment of £4.8 million; the commercial assets £1.2 million and the housing assets £16 million. THE JOB will be part administration and part development. The man appointed will be expected to identify and expand and run efficiently a newly created department embracing a range of skills to assist the assets of the town. In addition, he will be expected to promote and develop a doubling of the industrial estate; as well as a substantial increase in shopping centre involving substantial negotiations with private developers. He will also be required to see the development of the housing in a way that meets the changing housing needs of the late 20th century.

THE MAN: We have no preconception as to the type of person for this job, but he should be a surveyor or equivalent. It is likely that all have some professional experience in the field, but he might come from a local authority, town or be someone from the private sector. He should be a spell-doing an immensely responsible working job in the public sector.

TERMS ABOUT THE JOB: Salary range £8,550-10,000 per annum with a commensurate salary to be paid. General car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme. General fringe benefits and her allowances are available as follows: - Group Life Assurance Scheme. All costs for sale and purchase of houses, subsistence allowance up to a maximum of £150, cost of moving house and personal effects. Cost of storage of furniture for a period of not more than four months (if necessary). Lodging allowance for a period of not more than four months (if necessary). Out of class travel to home each week for a period of four months (if necessary). Housing accommodation available for sale or rental. Government Superannuation or New Towns Union Fund facilities available. Application forms are available from, and remuneration terms are available from, E. C. SIMPSON, Director of Administration, not on Monday, 14th July, 1975.

E. C. SIMPSON, Director of Administration, not on Monday, 14th July, 1975.

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Jobs: the downward spiral

The Department of Industry's latest survey of industrial investment intentions released earlier this week provides a depressing picture of the British economy for the next 18 months.

Its indications that manufacturers will this year cut expenditure by 15 per cent (in real terms) compared with 1974 points to a deepening of the recession and—at the very least—a continuation of the current high unemployment levels.

And the evidence that business investment figures are falling this year at a rate not previously experienced "has harrowing implications for thousands of executives and professional men currently out of work—not to mention a few thousand others who sense their job security rapidly diminishing."

Although taken before the EEC referendum, the survey confirms all the previous signs that businessmen in most cases view the future far too darkly to embark on even the most modest of new projects or expansionary plans.

Even for the most successful companies the clouds are now firmly down with all the emphasis on cost-cutting and consolidation and with automatically depressing consequences for the executive jobs market.

But for many executives and managerial job-hunters the new statistics must be particularly unnerving, coming as they do so soon after hopeful if vague signs that the professional jobs situation was easing.

In the first quarter of this year the steeply declining trend in professional vacancies seemed to slow

markedly, providing at least some flickers of hope for the future.

Management consultants MSL for example were just optimistic enough in their latest bulletin to see some "shades of light" behind the gloom.

Based on a simple analysis of senior appointments advertised in the national press, the MSL index (base 100 in 1959) stood at 111 at the end of the first quarter representing a reduction of

two quarters before beginning a strong rally.

The company points out that the figures for the second quarter would be critical in determining whether the 1971 period is likely to be repeated. However, in the light of the DOE statistics any marked turnaround in the index before the end of this year must seem highly unlikely.

The MSL analysis for the first quarter does throw some interesting sidelights

benefiting considerably from the anxiety of managements to obtain accurate information in sufficient time to take remedial action.

At the same time personnel remained steadily in demand, which is unsurprising considering the delicacy of present-day industrial relations and the welter of forthcoming Government legislation affecting industrial employment.

According to MSL, salesmen have really borne the brunt of the recession with appointments advertised during the first quarter amounting to only 40 per cent of the corresponding figure for the same period in 1973.

Recruitment in general management also fell away sharply with the latest figure representing less than 35 per cent of that recorded in 1973. The demand for production men dropped too during the latest quarter, though MSL points out that this category still accounts for a significant proportion (23 per cent) of all the executive jobs advertised.

But perhaps the most interesting aspect of all, the group says, is the advertising demand for the research, development and design function where the latest figure is some 4 per cent higher than that of the first quarter of 1974.

An optimist could read into this figure the view that British businessmen, despite their lack of confidence in the economy, are not turning a completely blind eye to the future by mortgaging long term prospects in the battle for survival.

Richard Allen

Even for the most successful companies the clouds are now firmly down with all the emphasis on cost-cutting

almost 30 per cent compared with the peak figure of 158 recorded in September 1973 and was a full 15 points below the first quarter of 1974.

MSL points out that this clearly noticeable pause in the downward spiral is remarkably similar to one which occurred three-quarters of the way through the recession of 1970/71. Then after pausing at just over the 100 mark at the beginning of 1971 the index plunged to 80 over the next

on the way in which the current recession is having widely varying effects on different sections of the professional jobs market.

Computer men for instance seem to be positively wallowing in the current climate with the demand for professionals in this field continuing to surge ahead and recruitment advertising a full 61 per cent above that of the first quarter of last year.

As MSL points out, the computer men are clearly

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Our client is looking for a young, aggressive Sales Manager to lead a team which handles the list of an internationally famous publisher.

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The post is based in London. The starting salary is £6,250 p.a., plus a company car and other fringe benefits.

Applications, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should be addressed personally to:-

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Telephone: 01-235 1272

Delegacy of Local Examinations, Oxford

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE DELEGATES

The Delegates invite applications for the post of Secretary to the Delegates. It is hoped that the successful candidate will join the Delegacy during April, 1976, and take over as Secretary on 1 October, 1976, on the retirement of the present Secretary. The salary will be on the Oxford Professorial Scale, plus departmental allowance. The person appointed will be required to belong to a University superannuation scheme. A person with teaching experience and if possible administrative experience is required, preferably in the age range 35-50. Selection will not necessarily be limited to those applying.

Further particulars, and forms of application, to be returned by Tuesday, 15 July, 1975, may be obtained from the Secretary of Local Examinations, Ewert Place, Summertown, Oxford, OX2 7BZ.

Remember that every Tuesday is

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and every Friday is

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The Times Appointments Team

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or our Manchester Office
061-834 1234

CSIRO

AUSTRALIA

DIVISION OF FOREST RESEARCH CANBERRA, A.C.T. CHIEF OF DIVISION

Following a review of Australian Government forestry research, it has been decided to establish a Division of Forest Research within the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization as from 1st July, 1975. The headquarters of the Division will be located in Canberra at the site occupied by the present Forest Research Institute. It will comprise research groups of the Forestry and Timber Bureau, which are to be transferred to the Organization from the Australian Department of Agriculture, and will also incorporate some research at present undertaken in other CSIRO Divisions. The programme of the Division is expected to include long-term studies in such fields as resource assessment and production tree genetics, physiology, forest ecology, harvesting and taxonomy.

The Division will operate a number of field stations strategically located in relation to forest resources. In addition to providing research facilities, these field stations will support the extension of research results to those responsible for management of Australian forests.

It is expected that the professional staff complement of the Division will be of the order of 80.

The Executive is seeking for appointment as Chief of the Division of Forest Research a scientist of demonstrated research ability and leadership with experience in the field of forest research.

The Chief will be expected to make recommendations to the Executive on the orientation of the Division's research and will be responsible to the Executive for the development, scientific direction and integration of the research programmes of the Division, as well as for its general administration. The Chief will be expected to collaborate with organizations in Australia concerned with the management of forest resources.

Salary for the position will not be less than \$A28,863 p.a.

The tenure of the position is subject to negotiation. The possibility of either a fixed term (of the order of seven years) or indefinite appointment could be discussed with the successful applicant. In either event, superannuation privileges would be available.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Members of the CSIRO Executive will be visiting Britain and the U.S.A. on behalf of the Appointments Committee, for discussion concerning the appointment with applicants and other interested parties during the period June to August, 1975. Those interested in discussing the appointment should ensure that the appropriate overseas office is contacted in time to enable suitable arrangements to be made. The addresses for such contact are:

The Chief Scientific Liaison Officer,
Australian Scientific Liaison Office,
84-78 Kingsway,
LONDON WC2B 6SD, ENGLAND.

The Counsellor (Scientific),
Australian Embassy,
1601 Massachusetts Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

It may be possible to arrange discussions at points in Britain and the U.S.A. in addition to London and Washington.

Further information concerning the Division's proposed activities may be obtained by writing to the Secretary (Administration), CSIRO, P.O. Box 225, Glenelg, A.C.T., 2602, Australia.

Applications stating full personal and professional information, the names of at least two professional referees, and quoting Reference Number 1080/1 should reach:

The Secretary (Administration),
Head Office, CSIRO,
P.O. Box 225,
DICKSON, A.C.T. 2602, AUSTRALIA.

by the 14th September, 1975.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

AREA SECRETARY

There is a vacancy for a negotiating officer at Area Secretary level. The duties are to negotiate terms and conditions of employment with Electricity Boards and Regions within the ambit of national agreements, and generally to represent and look after the interests of the Association's membership. Considerable travel, weekend and other out of hours work is involved. The ability to address meetings, conduct committees and to prepare and present claims is essential. Salary scale of £4,630-£6,680, plus £120 general availability allowance, plus £229 threshold payment. The normal starting salary is at the minimum but this can be varied by agreement. Car allowance paid.

Further details from, or written application to

The General Secretary

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Appointments Vacant also on page 8

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THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess in your career can be critical. In this test position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation, White's next move is the key to his winning, against a move by Black.

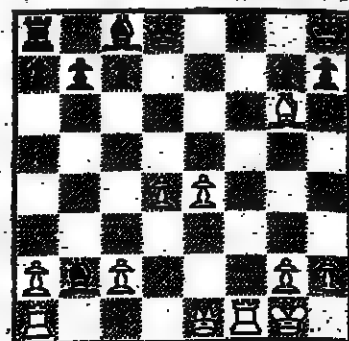
HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper a continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a proposed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the author of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a proposed game or position with the minimum moves that best illustrate other application of the idea employed by White in winning from a diagram position. Send your complete solution and proposed game or position with the completed form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your proposed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition,
12 Coley St, London WC9 9YT



THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries. — Editor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

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Telephone No. _____

